



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
(NEWS PAPER ARTICLES)

PART 14 OF 14

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ENCLOSURE COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: Eleanor Roosevelt

Newspaper articles

188 PAGES ARE AVAILABLE FROM THIS SECTION
FOR RELEASE.

THIS IS ENCLOSURE 14 OF 14 ENCLOSURE(S)

NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE

Start at Home

BY FRANK C. DROPP

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MR. TRUMAN has discovered all of a sudden that the Communists of the world are dangerous people, and so they are.

But why is it the Communists are more dangerous in Greece and Turkey than they are in Washington, D. C.?

Here he comes to Congress and asks approximately half a billion dollars to start an anti-Communist program abroad that says to Russia plain as day, "If you want a war, we're ready."

Yet right now, today, this very Sunday, there are on the pay roll of the taxpayers of the United States Communists who are for Russia first, and have been ever since Mr. Truman came to Washington a freshman Senator from Missouri.

IN FACT they were in Washington long before him. They came here with his predecessor in the presidency and laughed at Roosevelt as "the Kerenky of our revolution."

They demonstrated their power in the Roosevelt administration right at the start. Who remembers the late Dr. William Wirt, of Gary, Ind. Dr. Wirt was a distinguished and liberal educator of world reputation.

He came to Washington to see what the brand new deal was like. He didn't come as a pay-roll patriot but as a plain patriot, wanting to find out what kind of people had risen to power.

That crack about Roosevelt being the Kerenky of the new American revolution wasn't the kind of thing he was used to in American government and having heard it one night at a New Deal dinner he stuck around to find out more.

WHAT he found out was that the Communists and their fellow travelers had at last, with Roosevelt, got themselves into places of power and importance in our Government. So he gave warnings.

Did the newspaper editors and college presidents and members of Congress and other such opinion makers take him seriously? Well does this writer remember how for instance the distinguished Baltimore Sun and New York Times gave out gentlemanly law laws at Dr. Wirt and how college presidents the country over followed up the case at Congress. It was not as if they as Roosevelt felt was a party as Roosevelt felt was a party and it deliberately made Dr. Wirt a laughing stock.

He went in his grave a bitter and frustrated man while the editors of the Baltimore Sun and the New York Times and all such notable minded men

there continued to say that we must worry about fascism and nazism abroad but as for communism, why it is not a problem and besides to criticize Communists would be red baiting and who wants to be a red baiter?

MEANWHILE, the Communists climbed aboard the taxpayers' shoulders. They came in via the N.Y.A., the PWA, the SEC, the WPA, the CCC, the PHA, and all the other early alphabetical Trojan horses. They have never left.

For when the war came on they simply shifted over to the OWI, the OSS, the OPA, and so forth. They put the President's wife to work for them. They knocked down the barriers then even in the War and Navy departments. Communists became officers in our armed forces. And in time they showed their power by fomenting riots, rebellions and mutiny in our forces abroad. Has it been forgotten already how United States soldiers barely a year and a half ago gathered on the front steps of the U. S. Army headquarters in Frankfurt, Germany, and booed the commanding general, Joseph T. McNarney? All in plain sight of the conquered Germans.

THAT, citizens, is a thing to think about if you wonder whether Communists have ever got into the Government of the United States in a significant and serious way.

Well, and when OSS, OPA, etc., began to fade, what happened to our Communists on the Government pay roll?

Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, less than three weeks ago, admitted to a committee of Congress that the reputation of the once great U. S. State Department has fallen "very low," since the OSS, OWI, etc., crowd had been blanketed into it by the thousands.

FOR in with the rest, went the Communists, their fellow travelers, sympathizers, dupes, dopes and tools. Such as these were the ones who emmeshed Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Hanns Eisler passport case, of which you will be

hearing details before very long. Hanns Eisler, in case you may have forgotten, is the Hollywood musical composer-brother of Gerhard Eisler, now a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee as a leading Russian spy.

The same committee promises a full public hearing on the queer details of Hanns' story in a few days, and instructive it will be, too, as a lesson in how things were going around here in the Roosevelt heyday.

AND the trouble is that Mr. Truman has not brought a substantial change. He is making ferocious talk at the Communists in Greece, Turkey, Germany and so forth.

It is in the kind of talk that brings on war, as anybody who was alive and reading the papers from 1933 onward can realize.

But what is he doing about the Communists on the pay roll of the United States right here in Washington, D. C.? What is he doing today and what was he doing this time a year ago? The Communists certainly are dangerous people, declared enemies of our constitutional government which it is their aim and purpose to overthrow by force and violence.

Why has Mr. Truman tolerated them, then? They were just as dangerous a year ago as they are today and they were just as dangerous 10 years ago. Yet here they are and here they were, all the time.

How about letting the Federal Bureau of Investigation loose on these beauties? J. Edgar Hoover has been an expert on the Communists for 35 years. He knows more about them than any other American and he has the best record against them of any American. And when he speaks he speaks in facts, not oratory.

How about making a series of detailed addresses to the whole nation on communism while President and Congress listen to a man who knows his business? And then how about following Hoover's outline to kick the Communists out of our own U.S.A. before we are engaged in any more bloody affairs abroad?

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Mrs. Roosevelt, personally, conducted herself in a manner to indicate sympathy with those under inquiry and followed that demonstration by inviting a bunch of them to the White House. At the chicken salad orgy in the White House, following the fourth inauguration, the guests included William Galtmore, originally Marzolis, a well-known thief whose notoriety and rise from the status of obscure and petty knave in the police records of New York was due to his consistent preaching of the policies, or line, of the Stalinist machine in the United States.

Many inimitable Communists were turned up in many departments of the Roosevelt Government, but in not one single case was there any acknowledgment from the White House or the Roosevelt party that their presence was at all regrettable or explanation of how they got there.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Harbo' Bridges deportation case seems to frustrate hope of pinning communism on anybody.

Bridges was given a long and fair hearing by Judge Charles B. Sears, a distinguished jurist, under an unchallenged net of Congress. As the minority opinion of the Supreme Court said, Judge Sears recommended that he be deported on two grounds (a) That he was a member of the Communist party and (b) that he was "affiliated" with both the party and the Marine Workers' Industrial Union "which was a part of the Communist party."

The Board of Immigration Appeals of the Department of Justice, a body by no means comparable to Judge Sears in prestige but more comparable to any bureaucratic group of clerks, reversed the Judge. Francis Biddle, the Attorney General, and certainly no Red-oxler, reversed the Board and ordered Bridges' deportation.

The case then went to the Supreme Court and the majority ruled for Bridges, reversing Sears, the Court of Appeals and Biddle. In a long and wily discussion of the meaning of the word "affiliation." In fine, however, a man could assist and co-operate with a violent, anti-American group in its legitimate activities without becoming guilty of its illicit purposes.

Chief Justice Stone wrote a minority opinion for himself, Frankfurter and Roberts which demolished the evil rubbish of the majority opinion. But that was only in the nature of a wall of regret for, by this decision, Bridges was welcomed to our midst and eventually to citizenship. In which status, of course, he may, if he desires, openly demand the violent destruction of the Government. As a citizen, he may advocate the illicit aims of the party, if he would.

A resolution is now pending by Congressman McDermough of California, which unmistakably defines communism as an international conspiracy against our Government and a Communist as anyone who expounds communism as an enemy of the country "to be dealt with accordingly."

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
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Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD
MORNING EDITION
DATE NOV 11 1947

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Eleanor Set Right

Patrick J. Hurley, using the language of a cavalier, has patiently but firmly set Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt right about the Washington bonus marchers and what happened to them in Washington. Mrs. Roosevelt recently gave a completely distorted account of the matter in McCall's magazine. She wrote, in connection with the second bonus march in 1933 under her husband's administration:

"The first march, which had taken place in Mr. Hoover's administration, was still painfully fresh in everybody's mind. I shall never forget my feeling of horror when I realized that the army had actually been ordered to fire on the veterans. This one incident shows what fear can make people do. Mr. Hoover was a Quaker, and Gen. MacArthur, his chief of staff, must have known how many veterans would resent the order and never forget it; he must have known, too, the effect it would have on public opinion. Yet they dared do nothing else in the face of a situation that frightened them."

Gen. Hurley marshaled his facts well. The salient ones follow:

Most of the real veterans who took part in the 1932 bonus march went home when congress made an appropriation for their fare.

Leadership of the marchers, who had shackled up in downtown Washington on land condemned and partially cleared for new government buildings, fell into the hands of criminals and Communists. The FBI fingerprinted 4,334 of the last ditchers, and found that 1,089 of them had criminal records. Gen. Hurley quoted Benjamin Gitlow, an ex-Communist, to the effect that the representative of the Communist International turned purple with rage when "the plan to bring about in Washington a massacre of the hunger marchers as a result of provoked violent clashes with the authorities did not materialize." The Comintern spent \$200,000 in its efforts to promote this bloodshed, Gitlow wrote.

President Hoover instructed Gen. Hurley, then secretary of war, to use the army to evict the marchers from their shack town after the squatters had repulsed Washington city police in a riot in which many police were injured and two veterans killed by police fire.

The only written order was that issued by Secretary

This clipping is from
the morning edition of
The Washington Times Herald

Date

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FEB 15 1950

Hurley to Gen. MacArthur, which concluded: "In your orders insist that any women and children who may be in the affected area be accorded every consideration and kindness. Use all humanity consistent with the due execution of the order."

Not a shot was fired by the army, which used tear gas when rioters showered it with bricks. No one ever gave an order or authorization to shoot. No veteran was hurt by the army.

"The army did show force," said Gen. Hurley. "The force was intended to show the radical leaders that a government by all the people was still functioning and could not be overcome by an organized minority. No force was used."

To Mrs. Roosevelt's remarks about "fear governing President Hoover's and Gen. MacArthur's actions, Gen. Hurley retorted, "I have never known any two persons who were less affected by fear in formulating their course of action than these two men."

To this complete refutation of what she had written Mrs. Roosevelt said in McCall's, "I am glad to have an authentic account published and I only wonder why it was not done much sooner."

It was done much sooner. All of the facts that Gen. Hurley adduced have been published, most of them in official documents. Mrs. Roosevelt merely revived the long discredited smear stories of Charley Michelson, the Democratic press agent, and her Communist friends.

Gen. Hurley mentioned in passing the second bonus march in 1933. Hundreds of these bonus marchers, in whom the Communists lost interest when Mr. Roosevelt recognized Russia, were packed off to camps run by the veterans administration. In 1935 some 800 of them were still living on Maticumbe key and other islets off Florida. A hurricane threatened. It was testified later that the camp manager, after sending his wife and clerical staff to safety, told the veterans that if they tried to leave they would be restrained by bayonets. The hurricane struck.

President Hoover did not cause the death of a single bonus marcher. On the other hand, Mrs. Roosevelt's husband bears a heavy share of responsibility for the death of 255 of them.

Mrs. Roosevelt Voices Fears on Smith Act Ruling

Mrs. Roosevelt warned yesterday against the threat to basic American liberties involved in the Supreme Court approval of the Smith Act and the arrests under that law, in her nationally-syndicated column in the New York World-Telegram-Sun. "Outlawing a party," she said, "will, I think, give a feeling to the peoples of the world that we are afraid to stand by the things on which we say we have built our nation and in which we believe. For that reason I feel we ought to move carefully."

Mrs. Roosevelt added: "I have been thinking over carefully the dissenting opinions of Justices Douglas and Black in connection with the arrest under the Smith Act of the latest group of Communists."

"Justice Frankfurter's statement—that he thought this bill (the Smith Act) might be harmful, but that it was the duty of Congress to pass the law and not the duty of the Supreme Court to oppose the country's sentiment—seems to leave some topics open for discussion."

"Such an attitude has not always been taken by the Supreme Court. It may well be the correct attitude. But in this particular case I am not sure our forefathers—so careful to guard our rights of freedom of speech, freedom of thought and freedom of assembly—would not feel that the Supreme Court had perhaps a higher obligation to point out whether a law endangered these freedoms."

In view of the fact that John Gates, editor of *The Worker*, is one of the 11 Communist leaders, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote:



MRS. ROOSEVELT

"I have argued this question repeatedly in the when freedom of the press was attacked. I have said that, although I frequently disagreed with the opinion expressed by certain groups of papers in this country, I would hesitate to curtail their freedom of expression because you may shortly find that you curtail the expression of opinion which you like."

Mrs. Roosevelt included numerous anti-Communist expressions in her column, echoing the charge of a desire to "overthrow our government by force."

She also observed:

"The Communist Party was outlawed in France before World War II. Yet by the end of the war they were a powerful group because they had stood side by side with other Frenchmen in the defense of liberty."

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NOT RECORDED

149 Sep 23 1951

This is a clipping from
Page one of the
Daily Worker

Date June 27 1951
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

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76 SEP 19 1951

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Complaint - New York

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DEFILING THE BILL OF RIGHTS

An Editorial

ANOTHER LEGAL ATROCITY was committed in the U. S. District Court Tuesday afternoon. A federal jury, after deliberating eleven hours, declared George Blake Charney, Alexander Trachtenberg and four other Communists "guilty" of violating thought control provision of the Smith Act.

Conviction of Charney, Trachtenberg and their co-defendants, James E. Jackson, Jr., Sidney Stein, Fred M. Fine and William Norman for the "crime" of thinking reading and speaking their minds, was a sharp and stupid attack against our time-honored Bill of Rights, the right of all Americans to think and speak freely.

This trial, carried on over a period of more than three months at a tremendous expense to both the tax-payers and defendants, has proved one thing: that the Department of Justice and Attorney General Brownell are continuing to shame our country in the eyes of the democratic peoples of the world.

This was the seventeenth Smith Act trial in which Communists were convicted on the trumped-up charge of conspiring to teach and advocate overthrow of the govern-

ment by force and violence. During the period covered by the indictments in these Smith Act trials the Communist Party of the U.S. in its constitutions and programs vigorously denounced conspiracies, force and violence and advocated a policy of peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism in line with the will of the majority of the population.

The defendants were vividly accurate when they declared the basis of the verdict was a "combination of political informers and anti-Communist prejudice." This is the firm conviction held by objective observers at the trial that the evidence was as tainted as that confessed by Harvey Matusow in the second New York Smith Act trial. It was this false testimony which caused Judge Edward J. Dinock to order a new trial for Charney and Trachtenberg.

Prof. Zechariah Chafee, of Harvard Law School, wrote in his book "Blessings of Liberty":

"When political utterances are made a crime, secret police spies and eaves-droppers are necessary."

Discussing the political spy, Prof. Chafee said: "He has enormous power to imagine words which

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Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

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were never said."

Indeed, the U. S. Supreme Court took an extremely skeptical view of Justice Department informers who sent back the McCarran Internal Security Law for a look because of "taunted" evidence in a Subversive Activities Control Board case against the Communist Party.

It is amazing that this trial should have taken place at all when McCarthyism is a dying relic and new peace relationships are developing between socialist and non-socialist states. And it is noteworthy that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Textile Workers of America, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Norman Thomas and hundreds of other prominent non-Communist Americans are calling for an end of Smith Act persecutions.

The Supreme Court, too, cast doubt on Smith Act convictions when it agreed to review the California and Pittsburgh cases and the Communist membership convictions of Julius Seales and Claude Lightfoot. The Charles Trachtenberg case will also be appealed.

But whatever the lawyers do in the fight against the latest Smith Act outrage, the American people have a major responsibility in the fight for defense of the Bill of Rights.

8-2-57

Negro People Won't Fall For Dem, GOP Bait

By Benjamin J. Davis

HERE WE GO on the merry-go-round again. In the Negro press of Aug. 20, the Truman administration trots out its exhibit of 100 or more Negro apologists in a big well-heeled advertisement, appealing to the Negro people to vote for Truman in November.

Pretty soon, Dewey will make his usual election photos of Negroes to whom he has given appointments, together with a few more, and they will be urging the readers of the Negro press to vote for Dewey.

And so it goes, ad infinitum. In fact, that could keep up for the next 100 years with just as little results as have come during the last 100 years unless we break through this vicious circle and support the Progressive Party and Wallace.

The Negro people are accused to it and so will take it with a big grain of salt. However, it would seem that a goodly portion of the Negro leaders, so-called, would get wise to themselves and quit permitting themselves to be used as bait for the votes of our people, whom the rotten two parties cynically regard as suckers. But some of these so-called leaders don't seem to learn, or to care, as long as their palms are greased, or their vanities twilted.

THE VOTE-FOR-TRUMAN ad, which appeared here in the Amsterdam News, is quite cheeky indeed. It not only tells the Negro people to vote for Truman. It asks them to "work for Truman." It even goes so far as to tell them to "send dollars for Truman." The authors of that ad really have a peculiar sense of humor. Imagine asking the Negro people, whom Truman's policies are reducing to abject poverty, to finance Truman's campaign!

The financial appeal—just like the whole ad—ought to be directed to Wall Street. That's whose interest Truman is serving, and they've got all the money—mine and everybody else's. Let Wall Street finance their office boy.

The ponderous name of the authors of the ad is "National Citizens Committee for the Rejection of President Harry S. Truman." Chairman is Congressman Wm. L. Dawson, the Negro representative of Chicago, who

some could think had disappeared. No one ever hears a peep out of him in Congress on nothing. Rankin could hatch a plot to lynch him right in the midst of the House, but I doubt if Dawson would know about it—much less say anything about it.

There are quite a few other names. The social democratic red-baller, Willard Townsend, whom Phil Murray has anointed as his private Negro leader—but with no success whatsoever. Then there is Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, a very sweet woman, who is personally very amiable, but who has never been able to cut herself loose from the apron strings of Eleanor Roosevelt. It was not so bad when Eleanor was alive—but it's too bad when Eleanor is wrong, as she is now in supporting Truman.

This is a clipping from Page 9 of the

Daily Worker

Date 1-25-48
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

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THENCE we go from the sublime to the ridiculous. For example, the Hon. J. Raymond Jones, whom O'Dwyer fires and appoints, or appoints and fires— whichever way you like it. This vicious circle is punctuated by Jones' resignations.

Last time he resigned to keep from "embarrassing" the Mayor. He was appointed as Deputy Commissioner of Housing and Buildings, presumably to do a job in making housing conditions better for the people of New York, including Harlem. What has embarrassment to the Mayor got to do with it? I am sure all the slum victims of landlords in Harlem are going to be glad to vote for Jones' choice for President.

Then there is a long list of so-called leaders who wouldn't know a struggle of the people if they saw one.

"By His Deeds Shall Ye Know Him," so says the ad in referring to Truman, who evidently has become Jesus. Then it lists eight things Truman has supposedly done on the issue of Negro rights. But each of the eight is something Truman said, not done.

They give Truman's record all right—but it's a phonograph record. I'd like to ask them some questions about Truman's doing.

• There have been many more than 80 lynchings since V-J Day, but not a single federal prosecution, not even of the lynching of two Negro veterans and their wives in Monroe, Ga. What has Truman done on that?

• The Ku Klux Klan recently met openly in Georgia and pledged to enforce white supremacy by bloodshed. What has Truman done on that?

• Negroes are lynched and terrorized when they attempt to vote. What has Truman had his poll-tax Attorney General do on that?

• The ad says Truman asked for an FEPC. But didn't Truman kill the FEPC in 1946 by flatly refusing to enforce its orders against job discrimination on the capital transit lines? (As a result Charles Houston resigned from

• Truman has uttered more demagoguery on Negro rights than any President in the last 50 years. But has he fought for a single measure, even when the Democrats had control of Congress from 1944 to 1946? (On the contrary, Truman is moving in the direction of fascism.)

• According to the ad, Truman is the champion of civil liberties. Well, is not Truman the first President ever to attempt to outlaw the Communist Party? And then to jail and frame militant Negro leaders or deport them, to terrorize the Negro people into voting against Wallace?

BUT THE PAY-OFF is that the ad says nothing about war. Apparently all these Negro leaders don't care whether they'll be dead or not. But, dead a lot of us are going to be, if they keep lapping around Truman while he drags us to the abyss of World War III. Our country is not the only one with guns.

I guess most of these Negro
(Continued on Page 14)

(Continued from Page 8)
leaders—who support the imperialist, war-mongering Marshall Plan—feel like their White House boss feels, that is, the Negroes haven't got anything to do with whether this country goes to war or not. They're just supposed to be in a Jimcrow army dying for the glory of Wall Street.

I don't think the Negro people are going to fall over themselves for Truman—much less, send him their shrinking pay envelopes so he can get re-elected to give them more of same. The same thing for Dewey.

But it is obvious that between now and Nov. 3, Truman and Dewey are going to promise the Negro people the moon itself. Certain Negro leaders, for reasons of their own, will accept these whitest promissory notes, but Negro masses will not.

Truman Out to Militarize Youth, Says Wallace Aid

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Truman and the Army trying to "militarize" American youth and get Universal Military Training passed by "artificially creating a crisis on Russia," Seymour Linfield, veterans director of the national Wallace Aid

Committee, told the Senate Armed Service Committee today. The former paratrooper with eight war decorations opposed UMT.

In a prepared statement, Linfield testified that "our nation will be strong and our people secure only if we put an end to the cold war; if we reject the desperate adventures of the Truman Doctrine; if we eliminate the military from the dominating position they now hold in our government, and only if we seek genuine peace and cooperation among nations."

The witness was not permitted to read his prepared statement for 30 minutes during which time he found himself the victim of a bipartisan smear. Committee members were interested merely in whether Linfield was a Communist.

The Senators insisted on a "yes" or "no" answer. They told him that a Washington column written by Joseph and Edward Knap, had reported that he had been a member of the Young Communist League.

A PRIVATE MATTER

Linfield told chairman Chan Gurney (R-SO) that his political and religious beliefs were a private matter. Gurney and Sens. Leverett Saltonstall of Mass. and Raymond E. Baldwin of Conn., both Republicans, pressed the witness for 30 minutes for a "yes" or "no" answer, which he refused to give.

Linfield said he took his position with Wallace on a pledge that he would not "knowingly" accept support from groups favoring restrictions on civil liberties or violent overthrow of the government.

Baldwin interrupted him to demand an answer.

The witness accused the Senators of trying to pin a Communist label

on anyone who opposed UMT and the Truman Doctrine.

Baldwin again interfered to say that the Committee wanted to know the "views and beliefs", of witness Gurney finally ended the argument by saying the record showed Linfield unwilling to answer the question.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va) entered the hearing room while Linfield read his statement and started on the same theme song.

ALREADY ANSWERED

Linfield said he had already answered the question. Baldwin then commented that the question had been put by both the Democrats and Republicans on the committee, to which Linfield rejoined that the "bi-partisan" coalition in Congress has been extended to the committee.

"When the safety and welfare of the United States is at stake, you will always find a bipartisan coalition," Baldwin said.

Linfield replied that the coalition then must take the responsibility for the consequences of the current American foreign policy. Baldwin agreed and said Congress would accept the judgment of the people.

Linfield said the verdict would be given next November and that he would accept it.

Scientist Albert Einstein declared his opposition to UMT while atomic scientist Dr. Arthur H. Compton, president of St. Louis University and member of the National Academy of Sciences, endorsed it.

Another endorsement "at this time" was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. She said in a statement to the committee that she thought it "gesture which would be understood by Russia."

Sharp denunciation of President Truman's call for selective service and universal military training has expressed by the State Planning Committee of the New York State Council, American Veterans Committee. It was learned yesterday.

Meeting in Albany on Sunday, the State Planning Committee pointed out that there was no "threat to the military security of the United States," and its "arming of nations has inevitably led to war." The Committee called upon the President to find a way to lasting peace through a meeting with Front Stalin.

The betrayal of Palestine was also condemned "as a shameful sellout of the Jewish people" as a "gratification to Arabian foes and oil."

"In the ultimate analysis," said the committee, "it weakens the reputation of the United States before the world and sounds a death knell for the United Nations."

In addition, the Committee criticized the ERP as "avowed political" and asked relief for Europe through the UN.

PITTSBURGH, March 24. Opposition to Truman's draft of UMT was voiced here yesterday at the bi-monthly meeting of District Council 8, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.

is a clipping from 3-2 of the Daily Worker

APR 16 1948
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100-3-76-A

Communist Party
51 APR 20

JNO Record; No Hits, Many Errors

The United Nations Organization is winding up its first session in London, the record as a whole shows a lot of gooseness and errors from the viewpoint of democracy in Europe and the independence of colonial peoples in Asia.

The UNO—both the General Assembly and the Security Council—served as a forum in which the Soviet Union, among other democratic states, has spotlighted the areas where peace is endangered. Up to now, the Anglo-American bloc has been able to prevent any significant action. And action was mainly needed.

For example, the Soviet Ukrainian motion that the Security Council condemn the behavior of British troops in Indonesia was easily rejected—by Britain and her satellite, the Netherlands.

Not only did the Council refuse to accept the view that the peace was endangered by the forcible repression of the Indonesian Republic, but the United States delegation even rejected the idea of a six-power investigating committee.

U. S. STYMIES MOVE

Despite all sorts of precedents for commissions of investigation, Edward R. Stettinius, the chief U. S. spokesman, said "nothing doing." But, the U. S. revealed the behavior of its many pledges to the colonial peoples, and its general support to the maintenance of the imperialist empires.

Only the USSR, Mexico and Poland backed the Soviet Ukrainian final vote. An Egyptian proposal that British troops should be used against the Indonesians, and be withdrawn as soon as all Japanese are disarmed and all in-

ternees freed—was similarly defeated.

In a sub-committee of the General Assembly, meanwhile, the United States, through delegate Eleanor Roosevelt, also showed its anti-Soviet and anti-democratic stand. A Soviet delegate, Aram Arutunian, demanded that propaganda hostile to the United Nations among the "displaced persons" in Europe should be checked by the UNO.

BAR ALBANIA

This was a reference to the thousands of Polish, Yugoslav and Latvian fascists who, it was disclosed last week, are still under arms in the American and British zones. Mrs. Roosevelt argued on behalf of "freedom of speech" for these fascists, when as a matter of fact they should really be returned to their respective countries to face the stern justice of their governments.

In the Security Council, a Soviet proposal to admit democratic Albania to the United Nations was treated with the same hostility. Though the Albanian liberation movement, under Gen. Enver Hoxha, fought valiantly against German and Italian fascism, the proposal to seat it in the UNO was deferred until next September. This contrasted, of course, with the seating of Argentina in the UNO last spring, the same Argentine dictatorship which the State Dept. was compelled to denounce as a haven

for Hitlerism on Tuesday.

Another sub-committee of the Assembly voted to seat the World Federation of Trade Unions with a consultative vote in the Economic and Social Council. This action—long supported by the Soviet Union—came only after Sen. Tom Connally, poll-taxer from Texas, insisted upon giving the AFL the same right.

The AFL, is not, of course, an international body and Connally's action demonstrated the hostility of the American delegation to the world trade union center of which the CIO is a member. In final shape, the resolution gave similar consultative status to the International Cooperative Alliance.

RESULTS NOT IMPRESSIVE

Apart from selecting New York as an interim site for the UNO, and the unanimous passage in the Assembly of a resolution to bar Franco Spain, this was the UNO's main work last week. Not very impressive to be sure.

What remained to be acted upon

was a petition from Syria, Lebanon, demanding withdrawal of French and British troops, something which had been pledged mid-December and has not yet been carried out.

The appeal of the Levant states was seen as a reflection of the Soviet Union's championship of semi-colonial peoples; all of them have been encouraged by the Soviet right fight of the Soviet and Ukrainian delegation. What the Council would do about this request was unclear—as of Thursday.

Another possible issue revolved around Argentina, which by right should be excluded from the UNO in view of the sensational 1946 Book, which proves—from 20 sources—the entrenchment of fascism had gained there during war. At least the suspension of Argentina in London, as Joseph Cuffey, (D-Pa.) proposed, was indicated. But whether the United States would back such logical and necessary step was unclear.

This is a clipping from page 13 sec. 4

THE WORKER

Date 2/7/46

Clipped at the seat of Government

52 MAR 26 1946

See State Dep't Tryi As UN's General Ass

MUJ

Vol. XXIV, No. 224

By Joseph Starobin

Shadows of the State Department's determination across the sun-lit grounds of Flushing Meadows yesterday of the General Assembly opened at 11:11 a.m. Secret

the American delegation, was expected to take part in Wednesday's general debate with a speech demanding Assembly action in support of United States adventures in monarchist Greece. Obviously inspired dope stories in Tuesday's New York Times indicate an all-out Washington campaign to make the United Nations serve the Truman Doctrine at any cost.

Stung by the Security Council's decision Monday night to dissolve the border commission in Greece, the United States was expected to press for an Assembly recommendation re-establishing this commission.

More than that, the State Department is said to be considering the "Armstrong Plan," named after the editor of Foreign Affairs, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, which would set up an alliance within the United Nations directed against what are called the "obstructionist tactics" of the Soviet Union.

The General Assembly, where the principle of great power unanimity does not hold, as in the Security Council, is considered an ideal sounding-board for this project.

The United States delegation met to plan its tactics on this scheme as well as plans for limiting the unanimity principle within the council—most of Monday.

By contrast with this bluff anduster atmosphere, the delegates of nations, many of them just off ships and planes, assembled in business-like fashion under the presidency of Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil.

The sessions were aided by walkie-talkies on every delegate's desk, which saves time by simultaneous translation into different languages. This was the first use of the war-time radio devices and most of the UN delegates to install for the delegates.

RE-ELECT ARANHA

After lunch, amid warm handshakes and spirit of a great reunion, the delegates re-elected Aranha as president by 29 votes, as against 22 for the United States choice, Herbert Vere Evatt of Australia.

On the first ballot, Evatt got 23 votes with 25 for Aranha and six for Jan M. S. Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia.

The Latin American countries, meeting before the session, had prevailed upon Aranha to run, despite his desire to retire in face of Washington's support for Evatt.

On the third ballot, one of Egypt's votes went to Aranha while four ballots—evidently from the Soviet Union and the new democracies of Europe—were declared invalid. Thus, two of the votes from the so-called Soviet bloc, must have sufficed to elect Aranha. The balloting was secret.

The grey-haired, broad shouldered Brazilian had opened the meeting with three raps of the gavel, and in a 15 minute address urged the delegates to reject the "very thought of war."

"The agenda contains many items," he said, "but it narrows down to the question of whether the road selected by... will lead to peace or strife."

APPEALS FOR 'REASON'

Aranha appealed for the "rule of reason" to clear away "the world-wide misgivings and perplexities" and exclaimed that "the strife which is the feature of the post-war period must be terminated."

Mayor William O'Dwyer followed in a brief welcome urging the United Nations to pioneer in the "wisdom of human relationships" and

space all peoples another war.

In the afternoon session, the Assembly elected seven vice-presidents, plus the heads of six committees, who together with the president, constitute the General Committee of 14.

This body, actually the steering committee, met last night to determine the order of the agenda, and prepare tomorrow's plenary session at 11 a.m.

Kingdom were elected, 48 votes each. France received 47, Soviet Union and Mexico 44 apiece.

Cuba and the Ukraine with 27 votes, and, after of lots by Aranha, Cuba

RECH ELECTED

For the important Political Security Committee, Joseph of Luxembourg won by 42 to 12 over Poland's former, Zigmunt Modzelewski, winning the United States first time.

Hernan Santa Cruz of selected chairman of the and Financial Committee, Range, of Poland (now Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt) Chairmanship of the Economic and Cultural Committee; Carl Berendson of land took the key committee; and Van of

THIS is a clipping from Page 2 of the DAILY WORKER

Date 9-17-46
Clipped at the Seat Government.

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78 OCT 9 1941

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Administrative and
Advisory Committee, with Paris
Embassy of Syria heading the
Legal Committee.

Wednesday morning's session is
expected to feature the report by
Secretary General Trygve Lie, with
an afternoon meeting at 2:30 p.m.
opening general debate. Secretary
Marshall and perhaps the big,
dark-haired lawyer and chief dele-
gate, Andrei Vishinsky will be
present.

After several days of general de-
bate, the Assembly will move to its
like Success headquarters, and
break up into committees. With 62
items on the agenda, the parley may
last eight weeks.

One Palestine newspaperman with
whom I talked admitted that he
was most concerned with this basic
issue of American-Soviet deadlock.
"High," he said, would decide the
outcome of the Palestine and other
issues.

FAR DRIVE

This fear of a big Washington
drive to mis-use the General As-
sembly and distort all the practical
work cut out for it is typical of
the atmosphere at Flushing Meadows.

Washington's idea seems to be to
make a tremendous noise at the
Assembly, to convince the American
people and the world that the Soviet
Union is blocking the UN's effec-
tiveness.

With the United States getting
trapped into a mass of its own
position in strife-ridden Greece,
the State Department wants to
pressure Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and
Albania for supposedly aiding the
Greek Democratic Army and "dis-
turbance" Greece's sovereignty.

For a while, the State Depart-
ment toyed with the idea of in-
voking article 51 of the Charter
which allows all nations to take
military measures in their self-
defense.

SPECIAL ALLIANCE

But since it would be too few to
claim that United States is physi-
cally endangered by its own inter-
vention in Greece, the Armstrong
proposal came to the fore.

Under this plan, the United
States would form an alliance with
a majority of the members of the
UN, something along the lines of

the hemisphere pact just initiated
at Rio de Janeiro.

In other words, having failed to
bulldoze the Security Council, the
Assembly will be used as a great
propaganda medium; but since the
Assembly cannot act, but only recom-
mends, the State Department is
prepared to create within the UN
a special alliance of its own.

This is supposed to frighten the
democratic forces led by the Soviet
Union or compel them to leave the
organization.

What it may do, it appears, is to
create a Washington-dominated
parallel to the United Nations
and convert this hopeful agency
into an empty shell.

According to T. J. Hamilton of
the New York Times, who voiced
these Administration plans on Tues-
day, the Armstrong plan may not
be broached immediately but may
be held in reserve while the Greek
and Yugo issues are brought to the
fore in Marshall's opening speech.



A Huddle in the Lounge: Josef Winiewicz, Polish
ambassador in Washington
(on the left) talks with Zygmunt Modzelewski, his foreign minister
the company of the Soviet Security Council spokesman, An
Gramyski. On the right is Tadewasz Lebrowski, deputy-director
Poland's foreign affairs ministry. —Daily Worker Photos by S.



U.S. Delegates: Left to right: GOP brain trustee John
Foster Dulles; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Sec-
retary of State George G. Marshall, and Security Council spokesman,
Warren Austin.

This is a clipping from
Page _____ of the
DAILY WORKER

Date _____
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

FIVE

PATTERSON ASKS MRS. FDR END UN SILENCE ON GENOCIDE

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS, Jan. 17.—William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress today again challenged Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, acting chief of the U. S. delegation to bring the crimes against the Negro people before the United Nations Assembly.

In a sharp letter to the United States mission here, the fighting Negro leader whose book on genocide has brought such worldwide response, cited the UN trusteeship committee's precedent in hearing the Rev. Martin Luther King

who had championed the rights of the African tribes whom the Union of South Africa has attempted to annex.

Patterson denounced the official silence on his earlier plea one month ago and asked Mrs. Roosevelt to obtain a place for the genocide petition on the agenda of the Commission on Human Rights. He also insisted on a personal hearing.

For those who admit the record of horrible crimes against the American Negro people and argue that all this does not constitute genocide, Patterson maintained that even so the question falls within the competence of the UN. "I cannot accept," he said, "the position that these matters are of concern only to the internal agencies of law and order in the U. S."

Patterson said in his letter, "Either those bodies are themselves guilty, or they cannot prevent the commission of crimes by irresponsible elements. The crimes against the Negro people remain planned, premeditated, incited and provoked. The record is 335 years long."

Citing the recent assassination of Harry T. Moore, Florida NAACP secretary, Patterson argued that the plea of non-responsibility of the U. S. government and inability to stop such crimes makes a UN investigation all the more necessary.

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NOT RECORDED

136 FEB 26 1952

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*What
Inquirer*

This is a clipping from
Page 8 of the
Daily Worker

Date 1/16/52
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61 FEB 29 1952

POOR

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RECEIVED

First Lady Denies She Ever Favored Race Social Equality

EVERGREEN, Ala., Sept. 5* (U.P.)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, accusing political enemies of distorting her views, declared in a letter received here today that she did not advocate race social equality.

The First Lady pointed out four fundamental rights which, she wrote, belonged to all U. S. citizens, irrespective of color.

Mrs. Roosevelt aired her racial attitude in a reply to a letter from Mrs. Catherine Stallworth of Evergreen, who had suggested to Mrs. Roosevelt that her ideas about treatment of the Negroes arose "from a lack of complete knowledge of the Negro situation in the South, particularly in the small towns where there are almost as many Negroes as whites."

Wrote Mrs. Roosevelt: "Much that is said about my attitude on the Negro question is distorted, and exaggerated by people who are opposed to my husband and me, and by those who have deep-rooted prejudices. . . . I have never advocated social equality."

"In a democracy, however, we cannot have 12,000,000 people who are denied rights as citizens."

Those rights, as Mrs. Roosevelt summarized them, were: An equal opportunity for employment according to ability and at equal pay; an equal opportunity for education; for justice before the law, and to participate in Government through the ballot.

"This race question is not just a southern question. It is a world question. . . . If we are not fair and just to the colored people, how can we expect other countries to trust us and believe in our good faith?"

"I know in many places the Negroes outnumber the white people and that is one explanation for not giving them the right to vote. There can be and should be a standard of literacy and education required (for voting) and I think you will find that the Negroes will not vote as a group any more than other minority groups do in this country."

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

100-135-A

SEP 11 1936

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
MORNING EDITION 9-6-36

Life of the Party

by Elizabeth Curley Flynn

MRS. ELLANOR ROOSEVELT

VELT has returned to the United States. She is the chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations, which has long and bitterly produced news of plagues. Some how one no longer thinks of the lady as the glow of Franklin D. Roosevelt. It has gone such a long way from the views she expressed.

She complains that too many things which she addressed to the Soviet Government should be turned out and she has not the resp in the pr many women pressing in stations to visit



Soviet Union. Joseph Stalin and her son, Elliott. "Why does your mother visit us?" and expressed the disappointment of Russian people

Maybe people feel hurt when continues to criticize their way life without taking the trouble accept an invitation to see and understand for herself. Finally, become cut after many re-

THE SUBJECT on which Mrs. Roosevelt wrote letters was "G.I. Jobs." But if her heart bleeds for G.I. Jobs, she can help veteran men. Patricia Lawrence, Metz, ing his business. Frieder Rosen- into the United States. His been was liberated by his regi- up. For over three years this- ing textile worker, hero of com- it, has been strangled in rd tape- it thwarted at every turn. He has- upped to bring a Jewish girl, one parents were killed by the

Nazis, into the USA to become his wife.

Or Mrs. Roosevelt could concern herself with the pathetic Chinese wives of veterans who are locked up month after month in the San Francisco Immigration Detention Station. One committed suicide when I was in that city last September. Recently others tried to escape.

Or did Mrs. Roosevelt ever hear of the British girl who came to Virginia to marry an American veteran? This girl was arrested, jailed and deported for one reason only—the American Negro. Interracial marriages are prohibited by law in that state and many other Southern states.

But Mrs. Roosevelt refused to vote in the Human Rights Commission for a forthright declaration against such inhuman restrictions. She said in Washington on Jan. 14, in a talk at the State Department, that the Russians tried to amend the draft of the declaration to require nations to guarantee various human rights to their people.

She reports with evident satisfaction that the Soviet delegates were voted down. As Dr. DuBois has pointed out, Mrs. Roosevelt has thereby given aid and comfort to the advocate of States Rights, who are the white supremacists of the South. What's the use of merely talking about human rights in the abstract, if nothing is to be done about it?

MRS. ROOSEVELT says she is more concerned about the fact that the Russians (possibly stung by the constant carping criticism leveled at them) refer to bad conditions in the USA than she is about the actual conditions. Can we deny that segregation, discrimination, Jimcrow exists in our land? What we should be concerned about is how to abolish them immediately.

She also repeats the old plat-

tude, "I have yet to hear a Russian say everything is not perfect in the Soviet Union." If she would take the trouble to read the writings of Joseph Stalin or the reports of political, scientific, cultural, educational and other conferences held in the USSR she would find that criticism is free and sharp in that country.

The magazine, Soviet Woman published in English, has criticisms to make, as well as praise for things well done.

My one contract with Russian women at the Congress of Women in 1945, when the Women's International Democratic Federation was born. I did not find it necessary to compromise. On the question of "Equal Rights for Women," when a British delegate introduced a proposal in a sub-committee similar to the Equal Rights Amendment and the Russians supported it, I had no difficulty in persuading them that definite safeguards must be guaranteed to insure equality for working women against forms of capitalist exploitation. "Da! Da!" they said eagerly, anxious not to adhere to their own view, but to solve the problem.

ITD SAY that once the basic principle was agreed upon, the Russians were not too rigid about small details.

Possibly Mrs. Roosevelt never could arrive at an understanding

with Mr. Pavlov and the on basic principles, such as equality. She may have promised, as she claims, on official details, when they were concerned with, even as "future of good will."

"For time, as an American an, will be interested to know exactly how our representative Mrs. Roosevelt, rated on each separate proposition proposed for the Bill of Rights. Her personal relationship or reactions to the Soviet delegates are not important.

Did she fight for human rights? Did she help the oppressed and minorities within countries, like their own, to achieve their struggles for human rights? This we want to know from Roosevelt. Personally, I do not think she did.

100-1287-A

INDEXED - 160 Page 1 of the Daily Worker

Date 1-19-89
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

FIVE

John

Mrs. F.D. Admits Work With Reds

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today she knew for a long time the American Youth congress followed "the Communist line, but worked with it just the same."

Her purpose in doing so, she wrote in McCall's magazine, was to change the organization's course.

The former First Lady said the experience "was of infinite value to me in understanding some of the tactics I have had to grapple with in the United Nations."

Mrs. Roosevelt's article was fourth installment of a new series of memoirs.

Of the depression-born A. Y. C., she said:

"I had great sympathy with these young people, even though they annoyed me. In that critical period, growing up was much more difficult than it had been at any previous time any of us could remember. I have never felt the slightest bitterness toward any of them and, as a matter of fact, I am extremely grateful for my experience with them."

"I learned what Communist tactics are. I know how infiltration of an organization is accomplished. I understand how communists get themselves into positions of importance. I understand all their methods of objection and delay, the effort to lure out the rest of the group, then carry the vote when all their opponents have gone home. These tactics are all familiar to me. I know, too, that no defeat is final."

"In fact, I think my work with the American Youth congress was of infinite value to me in understanding some of the tactics I have had to grapple with in the United Nations."

Communist infiltration

J.M.

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100-3587-A

51 Col

65-51723-134

This clipping is from
the morning edition of
The Washington Times Herald

Date 8/30/47

Mrs. Roosevelt Knew Youth Unit Was Red

New York, Aug. 26 (AP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today she knew for a long time that the American Youth Congress followed the Communist line, but worked with it just the same.

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Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

B.I.R.

*Bringing file to
Hofstad*

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WASHINGTON POST

Page 3
Date 8/30/49

First Lady Won't Address Youth Congress; Declines Bid of Group She Defended in 1940

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who addressed the American Youth Congress here a year ago and defended it against charges of "Communist domination," has declined an invitation to speak at a gathering here next month sponsored by the congress.

In disclosing this today, Joseph Cadden, executive secretary of the congress, said that President Roosevelt, Sidney Hillman, associate defense production director; Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., also had declined invitations to speak at the gathering.

Mr. Cadden said that Mrs. Roosevelt had been asked to attend an open discussion of the Administration's lease-lend bill at the first session of the Town Meeting of Youth on Feb. 7.

"Mrs. Roosevelt was invited to speak to the town meeting," he said. "not only because the youth desire to hear her views on public affairs but also because those of us who have had the privilege of knowing her personally have the

highest regard and affection for her.

"That she has not accepted our invitation is undoubtedly due to the fact that she does not want to associate herself with our opposition to the lend-lease bill and to other measures which we believe are leading this country deeper into the war abroad and dictatorship at home."

After saying that the President, Mr. Hillman and Mr. McNutt also had declined invitations, Mr. Cadden added:

"We are sure that young people will be interested to learn that not a single leading spokesman of the Administration is desirous of putting its policies to the test of free discussion before the nation-wide Town Meeting of Youth."

President and Mrs. Roosevelt and John L. Lewis, former head of the C. I. O., spoke at the youth assembly last year. Mrs. Roosevelt also helped in finding lodgings for the delegates in private homes, hotels and at Fort Myer.

The youth congress met last year in the government's Departmental Auditorium. Next month's session will be held in a sports arena because, Mrs. Cadden said, use of the government hall was refused by the organization.

New York Times

1-31-41

MAY 7 1941

100-3587-A J. F. Pryor

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

LEADERS AID REDS, CHARGE

Christian Press Bureau Head
Says Many Foster Bolshevism

"Many church leaders and educators are engaged in a Bolshevistic warfare on decency and the American constitutional system of government," So declared Dr. Daniel Gilbert, director of the Christian Press Bureau of Washington, D. C., last night at the California convention of the American Council of Christian Churches at the Church of the Open Door.

"I see that U. C. L. A. has some new Reds out there in Westwood teaching their ungodly doctrines to our youth," he said.

"And, remember. It wasn't so very long ago that some church leaders, and leaders of the Communist Party, got together with Eleanor Roosevelt and formed the Planned Parenthood Federation.

"This organization said that no family should have more than two children unless it was making more than \$5000 a year, and that in no case should a family have more than six children.

"According to that rule, Beethoven should never have been born. He was the 11th child in his family."

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FEB 15 1946



Associated Press

Gov. Rockefeller Poses Communist Question

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, at right, chatted with Eleanor Roosevelt and Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín of Puerto Rico before they appeared on a television show taped Sunday in Waltham, Mass. In the TV discussion, Gov. Rockefeller suggested inter-American consultation on the possibility of a Communist threat in Latin America, with particular reference to developments in Cuba. The taped show, Mrs. Roosevelt's "Prospects of Mankind," will be broadcast here next Sunday.

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 W.C. Sullivan _____
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 Gandy _____

Handwritten notes:
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The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date _____

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64 FEB 19 1960

ADDITIONAL INDEXING
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Murray Urges Post-War World

CIO President Also Calls for
'Reconstructed Labor Movement' in Europe

By JAMES A. WECHSLER

PM's Bureau

3

WASHINGTON, Apr. 14.—In his first all-fledged description of labor's program for the post-war period, CIO President Philip Murray last night sharply repudiated isolationism and urged establishment of a world federation backed by an international police force.

At the same time, Murray appealed to the U. S. Government to recognize that "the only possible foundation for the new democratic Europe which we envision must be a reconstructed labor movement" in Germany and other countries now dominated by Hitler.

Murray's statement was made in a speech prepared for delivery here before a dinner sponsored by the American Friends of German Freedom—an organization established to help promote the underground fight against the Nazi regime inside Germany.

AFL Support Pledged

The CIO president joined with George W. Harrison, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, in pledging support to anti-Fascist labor forces in Germany. Although unable to be present himself, Harrison sent a message in which he said:

"Those heroic patriots in Germany who reserve the unkindled lights of freedom will some day raise the torch so that all mankind can again enjoy the blessings of a free way of life. You may count on me and members of our organization for support in this great and important work."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt also was selected to address the meeting, together with representatives of the underground movement in Fascist nations, including Paul Hagen, veteran anti-Nazi German laborite, and Bruno Zevi, Italian anti-Fascist student leader.

Reiterates Accusation

Significance of the labor pronouncements was heightened by charges made by Hagen against U. S. Government agencies on the eve of the meeting. Hagen declared at a press conference Monday that Government officials responsible for promoting disaffection inside Germany had refused flatly to

co-operate with representatives of the underground movement.

Reiterating this accusation last night, he told the gathering that efforts by German anti-Fascists here to obtain "the facilities to continue our own specific service in this war" had been blocked by U. S. authorities. He bitterly decried "the fear in certain important circles about the revolution which threatens to come after Hitler's defeat."

"We do not think that a quarantine belt of Danzig, France, and the like in other nations can give the same security which could be given by the incorporation of Germany in a much stronger democratic control—the control of a world federation in the European region," Hagen declared.

In his prepared address, Murray for the first time strongly aligned U. S. labor in support of "an international council to serve as a standing agency for solution of international political and economic problems and for enforcement of peace."

Urges World Police

"One can foresee the necessity as well for an international executive body and, beneath it, democratic agencies for the planning and direction of international economic activities and a democratically controlled world police designed to prevent future outbreaks of vandalism by gangsters like Hitler and Mussolini," Murray asserted.

"Federal union has worked well here in America, despite the diversity of our population and differing regional interests. We see no reason why it cannot work in Europe, and we are apt to feel that we have a right, considering our having been drawn into European conflict twice within a generation, to urge that such system be set up and that it be integrated, along with other regional federations, into the global union which has been suggested."

Murray said that American labor would "stand four-square against any peace of revenge," but added:

"We shall urge a firm policy toward the aggressor nations. We shall see to it that they do not rearm. We shall see to it that they root out the tyrannies which have turned these nations against the world. But

Federation

we shall not deceive ourselves with the empty thought that peace is to be guaranteed by dismembering Germany or by imposing an alien dictatorship upon the German or Italian peoples."

Opposes Any 'Deals'

Indicating labor's hostility to any "deals" with conservative forces in Europe, Murray declared that as soon as victory is won "the resources of our unions and our Nation must be thrown behind the rebuilding of the genuine organizations of the workers' movement all over Europe, and above all in Germany and Italy."

"Only thus," he said, "can we construct a sound and an unshakable foundation for establishment of democratic government in Europe, for achievement of a European federation, for integration of that federation into a democratic world-wide union."

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18-MAY RECORDED

This is a clipping from
page 3 of the
PK for

April 14, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

50 JUN 18 1943 285

Mrs. FDR Protests Attack On Yugoslavs' Rights Here

Eleanor Roosevelt has joined with a group of other women in protesting the persecution of progressive Yugoslav Americans in western Pennsylvania. The anti-Yugoslav drive has been launched by the Youngstown, Ohio, office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which is under the direction of the Department of Justice.

Men and women who have collected relief for Yugoslavia, taken part in the activities of progressive Yugoslav-American organizations, or actively aided the labor movement are being denied naturalization papers.

The Yugoslavs are being defended by the American Committee for the Protection of Russian Born at 23 W. 19 St.

DEMAND INVESTIGATION

An investigation of the Youngstown office has been demanded by Mrs. Roosevelt, Alice Stone Blackwell, Joyce Border Bakovic and Charlotte Perkins Brown. They have signed a joint letter demanding the probe.

Their action is based on the cases of two Farrell, Pa., residents, Mrs. Catherine Jurencic and Mrs. Bertha Cemerik.

Mrs. Catherine Jurencic was brought to the United States in 1908 at the age of two. Her husband died in 1940. Immediately after Pearl Harbor, she consented to the enlistment of her two sons, who were under age. One son was honorably discharged after three years' service in the air corps. The other son is still serving as a member of the United States Marines.

Mrs. Bertha Cemerik entered the United States in 1912. Her son has just returned home, after four years' service in the armed forces of the United States.

Mrs. Jurencic filed her petition for citizenship in March 1944. Mrs. Cemerik filed her petition in 1944. The Immigration and Naturalization Service in Youngstown is seeking to prevent both women from becoming citizens because they supported Yugoslavia during the war.

cause they belong to progressive Yugoslav - American fraternal and cultural organizations in Farrell. Ten other Farrell residents face similar problems in their efforts to become American citizens.

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INDEXED

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49 JUN 7 1947

100-7046-A

This is a clipping from
page 8 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date 6-5-47

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FIVE

58 JUN 18 1947

First Lady Quits Spanish Loyalist Refugee Mission

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Dr. John Haynes Holmes, clergyman, were reported yesterday to have resigned as sponsors of the American Rescue Ship Mission because it was "not under good auspices."

The mission had been raising funds for a ship to bring Spanish Loyalist refugees from Marseille, France, to Vera Cruz, Mexico. It was charged in New York yesterday that Communists and their sympathizers had conceived and largely administered the undertaking. (Details on Page 4)

United
United American
Aid Committee
Spain

Harold G. Wood

Jan 7, 1941

100-7061-A

many careful inquiries about the American Rescue Ship Mission because I have been troubled by newspaper charges and private accusations connected with its activities. As the result of this investigation I conclude that I am not equal to keeping track of the endless happenings, complications and rivalries which surround the mission.

"On account of my handicap I am a slow worker. It was because my heart was pierced by the plight of the Spanish refugees that I tried to help them. But now I find the extra effort for the mission too heavy a burden in addition to my life's work under the American Foundation for the Blind. Therefore I am resigning from the American Rescue Ship Mission altogether.

"My affectionate interest in the refugees remains. It grieves me deeply that circumstances did not leave me free to do what I should like to for them, but I shall rejoice at whatever is accomplished in the rescue and rehabilitation of those heroic champions of Spanish freedom."

The resignation of Miss Keller left the American Rescue Ship Mission under the effective leadership of a group that split off last year from the original Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign of Bishop Francis J. McConnell and Harold L. Jokes. The group that formed the present American Rescue Ship Mission was ousted from the original Spanish Relief Campaign for apparently preferring to help Communist propaganda rather than relief and for sabotaging the efforts of their associated liberals to get Spanish refugees to safety without regard to politics.

Until Mrs. Roosevelt's quiet resignation caused an upheaval, the American Rescue Ship Mission had as executive secretary, during its first seven months, Fred Biedenhapp, recognized as one of the foremost Stalinists in this country.

To stem the quiet tide of resigna-

tions, he gave way in December to the present executive secretary, Miss Helen R. Bryan, formerly secretary of the Institute of Race Relations and local secretary of the American League for Peace and Democracy until it dissolved under the impact of charges of Communist control.

Miss Bryan recently reviewed the list of members of the executive committee of the American Rescue Ship Mission and indicated which were "very active" and which "active."

She rated as "very active" Helen Simon of the American Youth Congress, Herman Shumlin, theatrical producer, and Ernestina Gonzales of the United Spanish Women's Front.

As "active," she marked Mildred Rackley, former relief sit-downer who later served with a medical unit in Spain; Leverett Gleason, promotion manager of the magazine Friday; William E. Dodd Jr., D. William Leider, trade union lawyer; Dr. Louis Miller, former chairman of the medical bureau of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, and Professor T. C. Schachtel, one of the accusers from the original Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign. It undertook to suppress apparent Communist tactics.

Among those whom Miss Keller interrogated as to the present operations of the American Rescue Ship Mission were Miss Bryan and Dr. Edward K. Barsky, former chief of the foreign medical service in Republican Spain. The chief arguments to reassure Miss Keller, however, were carried by Dan Gilmore, editor and publisher of Friday, and by Miles M. Sherover, who had occasion to deny repeated charge of Communist propaganda when he was purchasing agent here for the Spanish Republican Government.

Mr. Sherover admitted yesterday that it was he who produced the latest ship, the *Loven*, which the American Rescue Ship Mission now proposes to send to Casablanca in French Morocco to take away a load of such Spanish refugees as may have escaped there from the French mainland. He said it was not practicable, as proposed with an earlier ship, to get into Marseille for those most in danger.

A sailing date of Feb. 26 was set in advertising yesterday that proposed to raise \$200,000 for the trip. If this amount is not raised, Mr. Sherover says, the *Loven* will not sail.

MISS KELLER QUILTS RESCUE SHIP DRIVE

Acts After Own Inquiry Into
'Red' Charges—Two College
Presidents Also Resign

Helen Keller announced yesterday that she had resigned, "grieving," as honorary national chairman of the American Rescue Ship Mission, for which she was instrumental six months ago in obtaining the sponsorship of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and other outstanding figures.

Since Mrs. Roosevelt resigned quietly on Dec. 17, writing that "there are other groups serving the same purpose with which I would be happier to be affiliated," Miss Keller has been investigating the evidence that she had been used as a front for controlling figures more interested in communism than in the avowed purpose of the ship mission to rescue Spanish republican refugees from France.

"On account of my handicap," she wrote yesterday, "I am a slow worker."

Her companion and intermediary, Polly Thompson, explained that Miss Keller approached the resignation with travail of heart. "Miss Keller trusted her heart," she said.

In her examination of the evidence Miss Keller emphasized that she re-encountered the handicaps of her blindness and deafness, which she has overcome during a half

century with a courage that won her international respect. It was these handicaps that her friends warned her had been exploited. For that reason, in resigning, she apologized for staying longer than others.

Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College, thereupon revealed yesterday that he and Dr. Roswell G. Ham, president of Mount Holyoke College, had resigned last month. Dr. MacCracken had said after Mrs. Roosevelt resigned that he would "stand by Miss Keller as long as she is satisfied of the need." Dr. Ham had said he would stay as long as he was satisfied that "funds would not be deflected to other purposes." They resigned later, however, in a joint letter that the American Rescue Ship Mission suppressed.

Meanwhile Miss Keller had made two efforts to satisfy herself by questioning the controlling figures in the Spanish Rescue Mission. One interview was on Jan. 23 and the other on Feb. 3. Miss Keller asked questions. Miss Thompson communicated the answers by a system of finger telegraph. A stenographer took a record of the dialogue.

At both the first and the second interviews Miss Keller found the answers vague, contradictory or evasive, but thought that might be due to the complexity of the subject and the difficulties of communication. So she ordered the entire transcript done into Braille so that she might read it with her own finger tips and take it apart slowly. Yesterday she issued the following declaration:

"The past few weeks I have made

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. TIMES

DATE

FEB 8 1941

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Ad. Winterrow

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MRS. LUCE QUILS AS DINNER SPONSOR

Withdraw From Anti-Fascist
Committee With Rebuke for
'American Communists'

LINKS THEM TO U.S. 'NAZIS'

Sends Resignation to Louis
Bromfield, Who Sought
Her Aid Originally

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, Repub-
lican candidate for Congress in
Connecticut, has withdrawn as a
sponsor for a dinner to be given
at the Hotel Astor next Tuesday
for the benefit of the Joint Anti-
Fascist Refugee Committee. It was
learned yesterday.

"I accepted the invitation to be
sponsor at the request of Louis
Bromfield, an old and admired
friend of mine," Mrs. Luce ex-
plained. "I want it clearly under-
stood that I have no more desire
to sponsor anything in behalf of
the American Communists than in
behalf of the American Nazis."

At the offices of the committee
it was said that Mr. Bromfield,
who is chairman of the dinner

committee, had received the resig-
nation yesterday morning.

The committee is the successor
of the American Rescue Ship Mis-
sion from which Mrs. Eleanor
Roosevelt and others withdrew as
sponsors last year. The chairman
of the committee is Dr. Edward K.
Bazely, who was chairman of the
mission. The mission went out of
existence after the British Govern-
ment refused a sailing permit to
its rescue ship, the Lovcen, which
was to have carried Spanish ref-
ugees from French Morocco to
Mexico.

The theme of the dinner has
been announced as "the century of
the common man." Mr. Bromfield
will be chairman. The speakers
will be Joe Curran, president of
the National Maritime Union; Carl
Sandburg, Paul Robeson and Jan
Sviridoff. The dinner has been ar-
ranged as part of the committee's
national campaign for funds "to
speed the rescue of men and wo-
men now in Vichy internment cen-
ters who have been granted Mex-
ican visas and to maintain essen-
tial relief projects."

100-7061-A

This is a clipping from
page 17 of the
New York Times for
OCT 22 1942
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Government.

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100-7061-A

My Day

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT



I was saddened to read of the notice served on the Rev. Robert B. McNeill who was removed from his Southern Presbyterian pastoral post in Columbus, Ga., on the order of his church's governing body. It is interesting to realize that Rev. McNeill was born in Birmingham, Ala., and that it was only after he grew up that he made the discovery that a belief in segregation on the basis of race or color is a dangerous philosophy.

I don't think his dismissal will do Rev. McNeill himself any harm, for I am sure there are many churches that would like to affirm a belief in free speech for their ministers, and I will not be surprised to find that such churches exist in the South.

The harm lies in the fact that such a decision indicates a failure to understand what disservice is being done to our country in the overall struggle of democracy versus communism.

All of us know from the records that the men of the South know how to die for their country, and the women have known how to support their men. But it is a much more difficult thing to live for your country when it means a change in the mores that you have been brought up with.

The knowledge that you can help to safeguard your country in the struggle that lies below the surface but which is going on all the time between the Communist powers of the world and the powers of the West only by accepting a change in mores is often perhaps not well understood.

I was reminded the other day that in speaking of the Southern Conference Educational Fund I mentioned that it "is probably the only organization in the South where people of different colors can work together."

The reminder came immediately that the Southern Regional Council and its state and district affiliates also work, regardless of differences, for equality among men. And I was told that the Montgomery Council on Human Relations, which branch of the Southern Regional Council, played an important part in the bus. Also pointed out to me was the fact that Negroes and whites alike who fight for civil rights are being made to suffer for their views.

I am very glad to know how many people of courage the South has, but I am not surprised, for as I have said, this is a traditional quality of the South.

CLIPPING FROM THE

P.M.

POST

7th BLUE FIELD

6/11/59

29

RE: SOUTHERN CONFERENCE
EDUCATIONAL FUND
IS-C

SUFILE 100-10355

File

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100-10355-11
NOT RECORDED
167 JUN 19 1959

60 JUN 22 1959

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Leonard
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Sinatra in Group Honored for Advancing Democracy

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 14.—Frank Sinatra was among a group honored last night by the Council Against Intolerance for "advancing the cause of democracy during 1946."

Those cited received statuettes at dinner sponsored by the organization in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson.

James Waterman Wise, executive director of the council, said those honored were chosen in a Nation-wide poll conducted by the council among 500 newspaper editors and 1,500 civic organizations.

Others receiving the awards were: Dr. Harlow Shapley, chief of the Harvard College observatory; the Rev. W. Sherman Burgoyne, Methodist minister of Hood River, Oreg.; Michael Lobo, president of the Gary (Ind.) Board of Education; Dr. Homer Halsey, former president of the University of Texas, now president of Stephens College, Columbia, Mo.; Dr. Ruth Benedict and Dr. Gene Weffahn, anthropologists and authors of "The Races of Mankind"; John Roy Carlson, author; Miss Margaret Halsey, author, and Clayton Cotler, radio actor.

Also receiving the award, during a broadcast presentation, was Drew Pearson, radio commentator.

The council said similar awards would be made later this month to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Albert Einstein, Ellis Arnall, former Governor of Georgia, Dr. John Grandrud of Springfield, Mass., and Cane Doyle, actor.

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100-15297-A-
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APR 16 1947

61 APR 25 1947

WASHINGTON STAR
DATE 4-17-47

Judge Bars Evidence on Why Dennis Defied Un-Americans

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Justice David Pine issued a series of rulings today which are bound to hamper the defense of Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, on the charge of contempt of Congress. The judge excluded all testimony showing Dennis' motive in challenging the constitutionality of the House Un-American Committee and all evidence relating to the smear and un-American tactics of the Thomas-Rankin group. The effect of the rulings was to pose before the jury the simple question whether or not the Communist leader appeared before the Un-Americans last April in response to the subpoena issued by its chairman, Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R-N.J.).

Legal observers here expressed the opinion that with the issue framed so narrowly, a verdict of acquittal is almost out of the question.

THOMAS ON STAND

Rep. Thomas was first witness for the prosecution today. Under questioning by Louis F. McCabe, chief defense counsel engaged by the Civil Rights Congress, Thomas admitted that in 1919, when he was 24 years old, he changed his name from J. Parnell Peeney. He also confessed that the subpoena handed Dennis in the Un-American Committee hearing room on March 26 had been prepared five to 10 days earlier.

Thomas said the Un-American Committee had no official standards by which it judged the "un-Americanism" of individuals and organizations it labelled. "But I am sure that each member of the committee has a pretty good idea of what is un-American," said Thomas.

Thomas, after some hesitation, admitted the committee had built up a file of names of persons and groups it considered un-American. He set the number at 100,000 but, when his own words were read to him from the Congressional Record, raised it to a million names and a thousand organizations. The file filled seven large rooms, he said.

McCabe asked him if the committee had ever called in any persons or groups to defend themselves against the charges.

UN-AMERICANISM

"Is your test of un-Americanism," McCabe asked, "an organization which would destroy free speech? Is it one which would defame and accuse persons of crime and then give them an opportunity of defending themselves?" Thomas reluctantly answered yes.

"Did you hear the leaders of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare on the charges you placed against them before you issued that report branding it as a Communist front?" McCabe asked.

Assistant U. S. Attorney John W. Fihely was on his feet immediately to object. Judge Pine sustained the objection.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

Under questioning by Fihely, Thomas described Dennis' appearance before the un-Americans on March 26. Thomas said Dennis refused "to give his other name."

"Did you ask the movie star, Robert Taylor, whether that was his right name when he appeared before your committee?" McCabe asked. Thomas answered no.

Pointing out that Thomas was willing to accept Taylor's testimony under any name Taylor chose to give, he asked: "If you sincerely wished to know Dennis' thought on the anti-Communist bills, what difference would it make whether he appeared as Eugene Dennis, Robert Taylor, or J. Parnell Peeney?"

Thomas replied his committee was not only interested in the most Communist bills—it was also investigating Communism. McCabe thus scored a point, supporting the defense positions that the un-American Committee had exceeded

its constitutional function of a legislative committee.

RECORD QUASHED

Judge Pine refused to permit Thomas to answer a series of questions which exposed the pro-fascist leanings of the Thomas group. These involved:

- A Thomas' address before the fascist-like Patriotic Society in New York, Dec. 12, 1939.
- The glowing praise of the un-American Committee by Fritz Kuhn, founder of the German-American Bund.
- The statement by Rep. John E. Rankin (D-Miss.) that the un-American Committee was "the grand jury for America."
- The inclusion of Eleanor Roosevelt, Harold Ickes, Chester Bowles, and other liberals on the un-Americans' blacklists.

Dennis is charged with "willful default" because instead of appearing before the un-American Committee in response to a subpoena he sent a letter challenging the right of the committee to operate in its present manner.

The judge ruled the term "willful" means only "deliberate and intentional, not accidental or inadvertent." It does not mean, as the defense maintains, "with an evil purpose or in bad faith," he said.

He therefore ruled the Dennis letter was not admissible as evidence before the jury.

He also excluded the entire opening statement of the defense. This statement would have raised before the jury the basic issues which are the heart of Dennis' defense.

G. I. R. 5
INDEXED EX-57
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42 JUN 28 1947

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Y WORKER
6-25-47
at the Seat of
Government.

FIVE

ADDITIONAL INDEXING

Drive to Aid German Labor

AFL and CIO Ask Help
For 'Underground' Unions;
Mrs. Roosevelt to Speak

PM's Forces

WASHINGTON, April 10—In their first public pronouncements on American policy toward anti-Hitler forces inside Germany, leaders of the AFL and CIO will appeal next week for material and moral help to the "underground" German labor organizations.

The declarations will be made Tuesday night by CIO President Philip Murray and George M. Harrison, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and head of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. They will speak here at a dinner sponsored by the American Friends of German Freedom.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will also address the meeting, which is being called under the title: "Labor's Battle for a Democratic Europe."

The session is regarded as opening a labor drive to establish direct American relations with labor groups inside Germany and the occupied countries and to block possible negotiations with "German Darlings" and reactionary interests in other parts of Europe.

No Statements Before

Heretofore most American labor chiefs have made no general statements of policy on U. S. attitude toward post-Hitler regimes. They have taken the position that such discussion was premature until the military initiative was clearly held by the United Nations.

However, at next week's session, Murray, Harrison and other labor officials will join hands with leaders of underground labor activity in Germany, Italy and other countries. Among these who will be present are: Paul Hagen, author of "Will Germany Crack," and a key promoter of German underground work since the advent of Hitler.

Bruno Zevi, 25-year-old Italian student leader who participated prominently in anti-fascist campaigns at the University of Rome until the outbreak of war.

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, chairman of the Friends of German Freedom, described next week's Washington meeting as the first step "in formally establishing a relationship between the strong democratic labor organizations of America and their weaker but not less democratic counterparts in Europe, including Germany and Italy."

Niebuhr said the meeting will initiate an effort to convince leaders of the United Nations that "the anti-Nazi workers in Germany and occupied territories are genuine allies who given the facilities—including arms at the proper time and other assistance—are prepared to strike important blows at Germany."

The dinner is being sponsored locally by a committee of Congressmen, newspaper correspondents and labor leaders. Among the sponsors are James G. Patton, president of the Farmers Union; Rep. Wm. Rogers, Jr., Marguist W. C. Clegg, Rep. Joseph Clark Baldwin, and Kenneth C. Crawford of PM.

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100-17976-A

2 APR 27 1943

This is a clipping from
page 8 of the
PM for April 14, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

False Unity

by Max Gordon

THE FIRST EDITION of last Saturday's New York Post carried a story about an "off-the-record conference" of "non-Communist liberals" to be held in Washington, Jan. 4.

For some mysterious reason, the story was yanked in the later editions, but the conference has been referred to since by certain "liberal" columnists whose chief claim to fame seems to be a virulent hatred of the Soviet Union and a persistent red-baiting.

The facts regarding this "off-the-record" conference, as reported by the Post, are these:

• It was initiated by the Union for Democratic Action.

• Among the endorsers thus far are Eleanor Roosevelt and Chester Bowles.

• CIO leaders expected to take part are John Green of the Shipbuilders, Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, and Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers. There was an uncertain reference to the possibility of CIO president Philip Murray either attending or sending a representative.

• A AFL leaders who have signified they will attend are David Dubinsky of the Ladies Garment Workers and Hugo Ernst of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers.

IT IS CLEAR that this Jan. 4 symposium was initiated by Social Democrats of the Dubinsky type. The Union for Democratic Action is dominated by them. It generally follows the bitter red-baiting, anti-Soviet line of the Social Democratic Federation.

During the recent CIO convention, Reinhold Niebuhr, leading UDA spokesman, was hastily summoned by Social Democrats inside the convention to lecture to the delegates against the CIO foreign policy resolution, which called for Big Three unity and world peace. Niebuhr virtually demanded a preventive atomic war against the USSR at once.

All the unionists mentioned so definitely lined up with the conference are widely-known Social Democrats.

These Social Democrats are presently making an effort to break through their political isolation by trying to unite artificially with progressives like Lerner, Philip Murray, Chester Bowles and others—progressives who differ

generally from them on the basic issue of foreign policy.

FOR INSTANCE, the UDA and the Dubinsky crowd directly attacked Henry Wallace's foreign policy speeches during the campaign. But PM adopted Wallace's Garden speech as the expression of its own policy.

The CIO union leaders directly tied to the conference opposed the CIO foreign policy resolution when it came to a vote on the convention floor, a resolution strongly backed by Murray.

The AFL leaders mentioned were among the creators of the arch-reactionary foreign policy adopted by the AFL national convention, which is directly opposed by Murray, a leader of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

But while the conference represents an effort to unite people who differ fundamentally on the real issue of foreign policy, the basis for this projected "unity" is the utterly false issue of "Communism."

According to the Post story, the conference was prompted by the need for "liberals" to get away from "Communist Party domination of liberal affairs," and from too close a hewing to the Soviet line in foreign policy.

JUST WHERE the Communist Party "dominates" liberal affairs and what "liberal groups" hew too closely to the "Soviet line" in foreign policy is not, of course, made clear. But since the Chicago conference to unite various progressive groups was held only recently and is being followed up by further meetings, we suspect this is what the initiators of the Jan. 4 conference were referring to.

If so, they describe it in those terms because they figure no conference is free from "Communist domination" which does not halt the Soviet Union and which refuses to accept the Dies-Rankin-Taft-Dewey thesis of the "red menace."

Since the purpose of the "red menace" thesis is to disrupt and paralyze progressive movements, what the Social Democrats are trying to do is to promote their false unity in order to block genuine unity on the real issues of peace, economic well-being and democracy.

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INDEXED

100-24427-A

87 JAN 16 1947

clipping from
7 of the

IC&ER

12-4-46

the Seat of

53 JAN 23 1947

Mrs. Roosevelt Repudiates 'Red' Labor Party Faction

*Admires Russia, but Balks at Soviet Control
of Our Politics, She Tells Connelly in Rebuke
Over Use of Letter Supporting A. L. P.*

As the result of representations by leaders of the right wing of the American Labor party that a letter from her had been used in behalf of left-wing candidates, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, has declared that she recognizes the right wing under State Chairman Eugene Antonioli as the real leadership of the Labor party.

Mrs. Roosevelt also in effect has repudiated the Communists, writing that, while she admires Russia and admits the right of the Russians to have the kind of government they desire, she does not wish to be controlled in this country by an American group that is controlled by Russia and Russia's interests. It is the contention of the right-wing Labor party leaders that the party's left wing is dominated by Communists and fellow travelers and that its policies are derived from Russia and follow the Communist party line.

Mrs. Roosevelt stated her position in a letter to Eugene P. Con-

nolly, secretary of the New York County Committee of the Labor party and a left-wing leader, copies of which were sent to Mr. Antonioli and Alex Hoag, State secretary of the party.

Her letter of Aug. 3, made public by Mr. Rose, follows:

Dear Mr. Connelly:

I am very much surprised to find that you have used my letter, which I wrote about a statement I thought the American Labor party as a whole had made, not only in connection with that statement, but in a leaflet which is being used in the present primary campaign. I wish to take no part in this campaign. Your "progressive committee," so called, has people running against candidates nominated by what I suppose you would call the right wing of the American Labor party.

As you must realize, I am, and always have been, much more in sympathy with the stand

Continued on Page Fifteen

This is a clipping from
page of the
New York Times for
Aug. 6, 1942
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

52 DEC 5 1942

100-25869-A

FIRST LADY REJECTS LABOR LEFT WING

Continued From Page One

of the American Labor party as represented by what I consider is the real leadership under Mr. Antonini as State chairman. Their stand on foreign affairs has always been my own and I do not think there would be any doubt in the minds of the left-wing group that, while I endorsed the statement which the entire party, I imagined, would be united on still, I was certainly not endorsing primary candidates in opposition to what I consider the regular American Labor party, when I am not even a member of this party.

I have no illusions whatsoever as to the stand which the American Communist party has taken in American affairs. I admire Russia and the marvelous fight which Russia is putting up. Russia has a right to the kind of Government that Russians desire to have, but I do not wish to be controlled in this country by an American group that, in turn, is controlled by Russia and Russia's interests. There are many things, naturally, on which all groups agree. I should like to see labor people united, because it would add to their strength, but they cannot be united politically with people who act under the dictates and in the interest of another nation.

I am writing you this because I do not wish you to use my name or my letter again in any publication whatsoever.

I am quite willing to have you give this letter publicity if you so desire, and I shall send a copy of it to Mr. Antonini and Mr. Rose for such use as they may deem wise.

Very sincerely,
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

Right Wing Sees Itself Aided

With the right and left wings of the Labor party engaged in a primary fight for control of the party organization and State Convention, right wing leaders expressed belief that Mrs. Roosevelt, by what amounts to repudiation of the left wing, will help the right wing candidates at the primary election next Tuesday. Left wing leaders, however, declared that Mrs. Roosevelt's original letter had not been used for any factional purpose but merely in an attempt to bring about national unity before any primary contests developed.

"Mrs. Roosevelt has been misinformed," Mr. Connolly said. "We have never authorized or sanctioned the use of her letter for any political purpose whatsoever. Her comment on the New York County Committee's win-the-war brochure was released to the press on May 15 with her specific permission granted in writing through her secretary. It has never been published or mentioned by us on any other occasion. We still believe Mrs. Roosevelt is a most gracious lady."

First Lady Backed Policy

Mrs. Roosevelt's original letter to Mr. Connolly expressed approval of the New York County Committee's policy of pledging support of Congressional candidates who were "earnestly supporting the war" and urging unity of race, class and creed.

On May 5, Mr. Connolly sent a copy of the statement of this policy to Mrs. Roosevelt and on May 7 received a reply, in which Mrs. Roosevelt characterized the statement as "splendid," correspondence files at the left wing headquarters were said to reveal. On May 11, Mr. Connolly wrote Mrs. Roosevelt asking for permission to use her statement and a reply from Mrs. Malvina C. Thompson, her secretary, said that Mrs. Roosevelt had no objection to publication.

This is a clipping from
page _____ of the
New York Times for

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Government.

100-25869A

8-6-42

LEADERS IN CLASH OVER UAW POLICY

Mrs. Roosevelt's Criticism of
Officials' Action Is Called
'Stupid' by Thomas

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES
CHICAGO, April 22—The palay
at the top level of leadership in the
United Automobile Workers, CIO,
grew more pronounced today when
a newspaper column written by
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt touched off
a sibling exchange between Walter
P. Reuther, new president, and R.
Thomas, the man he succeeded.

Mr. Thomas commenting upon
the observation by Mrs. Roosevelt
that he and George F. Addes, sec-
retary-treasurer, and Richard T.
Leonard, second vice president, had
given an exhibition of "human na-
ture at its worst" in issuing their
joint statement of labor policy last
week, said that the former "First
Lady" had been "stupid," and
charged that Mr. Reuther was
trying to "freeze" him from the
labor movement.

Mr. Leonard, who disclosed that
he had been the prime mover be-
hind the joint statement, de-
plore the fact that Mrs. Roose-
velt had taken occasion to discuss
critically the internal affairs of
the union, while Mr. Addes de-
clined an invitation to comment
upon the turn of events.

In her syndicated column Mrs.
Roosevelt said that it was "a sorry
picture to see human nature at its
worst as evidenced by the state-
ment given to the press in Chicago
last Thursday by three officials of
the United Automobile Workers,
CIO, without consultation with the
union's newly-elected president,
Walter P. Reuther."

"The anti-Reuther officials were
able to do this apparently because
they have more votes on the exec-
utive board than Mr. Reuther has,
even though the rank and file
elected him president," Mrs. Roose-
velt said.

Mr. Reuther, who was elected
by the delegates at the UAW con-
vention in Atlantic City nearly a
month ago, is here to attend a
meeting of the international board,
the members of which were elected
at the same convention by the
same delegates in what was inter-
preted widely to have been the
first step toward repudiation of
the administration of the new
leader.

Mrs. Roosevelt's column had a
bomb-shell effect upon the meeting
of the board.

"I want to see labor strong and
unified and the kind of thing
which has just happened within
this group is the kind of thing
which will give the opposition to
union leadership a great hope that
they can control labor groups for
their special interests," Mrs. Roose-
velt said.

Mr. Reuther, refusing to be
drawn into a debate on the ques-
tions raised by Mrs. Roosevelt's
column and Mr. Thomas' rebuttal,
said that he considered it "most
regrettable that Mr. Thomas is
finding it difficult to adjust him-
self to his new position in the
union and that during the past
several days he has seen fit to
attack me in public meetings and
other meetings."

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____

Boeing

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MAY 21 1946

EX-40

This is a clipping from
page 22 of the
New York Times for

4-23-46

Clipped at the Seat of
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57 JUN 5 - 1946

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UE Group Urges UN Act on U. S. West Indian Ban

The CIO United Electrical Workers, District Four, has appealed to the United Nations Human Rights Commission against the American government's policy of racial discrimination against West Indian and Central American workers in the Panama Canal Zone.

The appeal, addressed to Mr. Eleanor Roosevelt, is the first appeal made by an American trade union for UN intervention to end American policies of Jim Crow. Under the government imposed and maintained system the Zone's workers are classified as "silver" and "gold" workers. These are mainly colored persons and white persons, respectively.

The "Gold" workers get higher wages, live in better houses, have fine recreational and other public facilities, from which the "silver" workers are barred.

"It is needless to say," the UE appeal declared, "that West Indians and Central Americans will never be impressed when we speak of our concern about human rights unless we grant them to all."

The appalling official Jim Crow policy in the Zone was exposed in a documentary report recently issued by the CIO Federal Workers who have carried on a relentless fight on behalf of the workers many of whom it represents in the Canal Zone.

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NOT RECORDED
76 JUL 5 1949

This is a clipping from
Page 6 of the
Daily Worker.

Date June 2, 1949
Clipped at the Seat of
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FILE

58 JUL 12 1949

WALLACE WARNS CIO ON POST-WAR

He Says 'Unholy Alliances to
Loot Consumer's Pocket'
Would Bring Chaos

WANTS AGENCIES RETAINED

Mrs. Roosevelt Says Public
Should Be Educated on
Causes of Strikes

By WALTER W. RUCHE
Special to The New York Times
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Continued spending by the Federal Government on a large scale after the war was envisioned today by Vice President Henry A. Wallace in an address at the convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. He pleaded for the retention of the agencies of the New Deal to absorb the shock of returning soldier millions.

Mr. Wallace called upon workers and farmers, as one of six duties he outlined for them, to thwart any attempt to get a "balanced dollar budget" if it meant "a naked and helpless National Government telling all to save themselves who can."

The test of any balanced budget was its ability to prevent insolvency of misery and chaos, Mr. Wallace said, adding that "no selfish, no false economy shall be permitted to destroy these sound agencies of present government which can absorb and cushion the shock of returning soldier millions."

Unless "our energies, our great affection, our wisdom, plan now for jobs and health and security and full production," Mr. Wallace said, the post-war nation will be filled with "roving bands seeking food where there is no food; seeking jobs where there are no jobs; seeking shelter where there is no shelter."

At the same time, Mr. Wallace warned labor and agriculture of their duty not to enter into "unholy alliances" with capital "to loot the consumer's pocket," declaring that "any limiting of production and hiking of prices by special agreements between capital houses, labor houses and agricultural houses is plain highway robbery."

If such practices are to spread, he said, "they will impoverish the country, increase unemployment and eventually destroy both organized labor and organized agriculture."

Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Education
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt praised the CIO for extending its no-strikes pledge and asked that it undertake an educational program to teach people to recognize conditions that must be remedied if strikes are not to occur.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who by virtue of her membership in the American Newspaper Guild is also affiliated with the CIO, called upon the union members to tell the story of injustices, inequalities and bad conditions so that the people at home would take action to eliminate the things which bring about work stoppages.

"Most people don't know what leads to strikes," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "If you pledge not to strike then it is up to you to get the people to remedy that which otherwise would lead to a strike."

The First Lady said that on her recent trip to the Southwest, Pacific she encountered a soldier from West Virginia who was a miner. The conversation got around to the production stoppages in the hard and soft coal fields.

"Yes, I don't blame the miners," the soldier told Mrs. Roosevelt. "I know what they have been through, but, oh, we must have production now."

"He," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "understood the point of view of the man in the foxhole and the point of view of a worker. We have got to get that over to the public as a whole."

She said that many of our soldiers now were getting better food, clothing, medical and dental care and other attention than they had ever received in civilian life. When such soldiers come back from the war, she said, they will have a vastly different viewpoint from that which they held before entering the service. She said that she did not believe we could change the world overnight, but that by our objectives and our deeds we could show that we intended to bring about a better kind of life.

Wallace Praises CIO Policies

Declaring that the first real duty of the worker and the farmer was to his country, Vice President Wallace said they should promote the general welfare and participate fully in government as a citizen voter. In this connection he praised the CIO's political action committee, headed by Sidney Hillman, which has as its purpose greater participation in politics by labor.

The second duty was to guard against "high-jacking" the consumer and the third to preserve the agencies of present Government to cushion the shock of returning soldiers.

"The fourth duty of the farmer and worker," he said, "is to see that capital is fairly treated, that the man who risks his name and credit may get his risk capital returned when he has served well in creating new jobs and needed products. Free enterprise must be made a mockery by big enterprise. In the backwash of war the small business man must not be washed out."

Mr. Wallace said the fifth duty was to keep the so-called white-collar worker, "the greatest consumer of them all," from becoming the forgotten man.

The sixth, he said, was never to buckle under to any set of leaders "who put self first and the human race second."

If labor and agriculture fight, Mr. Wallace said, both among themselves and with their Government, there is no hope.

"Selfish interests with large capital reserves are ready to buy in at panic prices our mines, our factories and our farms. To this end they are preparing to dominate the

This is a clipping from
page 15 of the
New York Times for

Nov. 4, 1943
Entered at the Seat of
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labor, the agricultural and financial policies of this country," he said.

Conference Unity Planned

The way for collaboration between American labor groups at the International Labor Conference in London next May was paved at the convention through the adoption of a resolution on international labor unity.

The resolution directed Philip Murray, president of the CIO, to communicate at once with the heads of the American Federation of Labor and Railroad, Brotherhoods and other labor groups in this country that will attend the conference in order that labor from America can present a united front.

"This great organization," Mr. Murray commented, "has taken the original step toward international labor unity and has won the initial victory in uniting the forces of American labor upon a common program. Hence, it is essential and necessary that the AFL and other American organizations meet and give consideration for a constructive program for presentation to the world conference at London.

Mr. Murray said he hoped that the American conference of labor could be arranged in the near future in order to allow time for full consideration of the recommendations to be made at London.

Other resolutions adopted condemned poll taxes, reiterated support of President Roosevelt as Commander-in-Chief, asked better food production planning, and called for better relations with Latin-American labor groups.

Dies Links CIO Group to High Federal Aides

(See 3 to 4:30 column on Page 12.)

By United Press

Charges of collusion between high-ranking Government officials and the CIO in promoting New Deal candidacies were under scrutiny today by the Dies Committee.

Chairman Dies (D., Tex.) late yesterday made public a preliminary report charging 12 Federal employees with being "in frequent communication" with CIO Political Action Committee officials during recent campaigns. The report included a statement by the committee's chief investigator, Robert E. Stripling, who said:

"From evidence gathered I am of the opinion that the CIO Political Action Committee is in reality not so much of a labor political committee as it is the political arm of the New Deal."

"While it is true the top officials of the PAC are identified with labor, yet the people who are actually running the organization seem to have no background with labor, but are fresh out of the Government."

MRS. ROOSEVELT NAMED

Among those listed in this category are C. B. Waldin, former Farm Security Administrator, now assistant PAC chairman, and C. A. McPeak, former WPB employee; Raymond B. McKeough, former Illinois congressman; Charles Carr, former WMC employee and George B. Mitchell, former assistant PSA administrator—all now with the Political Action Committee.

The report implicated Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt thru alleged telephone calls to her from Baldwin and PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman, and thru alleged communications with White House visits by Verda Barnes, head of the CIO Women's Division who was charged with "influencing" the recent



Mr. Niles



Mr. Maverick



Mr. Lavin



Mr. Baldwin

defeat of Ben. D. Worth (D., Idaho).

The report also stated that the PAC might have engineered the defeat of

(Continued on Page 12)

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starks _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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AUG 29 1944

WASHINGTON NEWS

Page 5

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87 AUG 2 1944

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AUG 11 1944

ies. Charge

(Continued from Page 5)

Rep. Joe Starnes (D., Ala.), Dies committee vice chairman.

Among high-ranking government officials accused in the report are Labor Secretary Frances Perkins; David E. X. Ayles and Jonathan Daniels, administrative assistants to President Roosevelt; Lowell Magleth, a former administrative assistant; Chairman Maury X. Maverick of the Smaller War Plants Corp.; Samuel Rosenman, special counsel to the President; Price Administrator Chesley Bowles and OWI Director Elmer Davis.

MEMBERS' REPORT ASKED

Stripling's report was made public by Dies' Washington office after the committee chairman sent copies together with a 29-page supplement containing names and dates of alleged telephone calls between Government employees and PAC officials, to each committee member.

He asked members to report whether they preferred to turn it over to Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle or to make a fuller investigation themselves.

Reps. J. Parnell Thomas (R., N. J.), Fred E. Bueby (R., Ill.), and Karl E. Mundt (R., S. D.), replied immediately that there should be an immediate and more thorough investigation. Rep. Herman F. Eberhart (D., Pa.), said a meeting should be called as soon as Dies was able to attend.

Dies Reveals Phone Calls To White House From CIO-PAC

By **FREDERIC TUTTLE**

WASHINGTON, July 28 (INS).—Chairman Martin Dies (D-Tex.), of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, made public tonight a report branding the CIO political action committee as a strong arm of the New Deal in frequent contact with the White House.

Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

The report, prepared by United investigator Robert E. Stripling, listed numerous long distance telephone calls from PAC officials to the Executive Mansion, in two of which Mrs. Roosevelt was said to have participated.

Telephone calls from PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman's New York office were reported to have reached 72 members of the New Deal's official family, including President Roosevelt's Administrative Assistants David K. Niles and Jonathan Daniels, Attorney General Biddle, Prior Administrator Bowles, and Secretary of Labor Perkins.

Long distance phone records subpoenaed by Stripling disclosed that on two occasions top executives of the PAC called Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House.

On Feb. 2, 1944, the First Lady was listed as having conversed for eight minutes with C. B. Baldwin, former Farm Security Administrator and now Assistant Chairman of the PAC.

PAC Chairman Hillman was listed as having talked four minutes to Mrs. Roosevelt April 5.

Niles was recorded as having had no fewer than 13 White House conversations with the PAC, two with Hillman and 11 with Baldwin, from Dec. 1943, to May, 1944.

In the report Stripling in effect called the PAC a political blackjack and asserted that its activities probably defeated Sen. D. Worth Clark, (D-Idaho) in the primaries, and led to the defeat of Rep. Joe Starnes (D-Ala.) a veteran member of the Dies Committee.

He asserted Baldwin assumed his duties with PAC, Dec. 14, 1943, and was on the Federal payroll until April 11.

"It is apparent," Stripling wrote, "that Baldwin either was paid for 131 days leave, which is contrary to the law, or he was working for the PAC at the same time he was working for the Federal Government, in which case he would certainly be in violation of the Hatch Act."

The officials named in the report included Katherine Lennort, Chief of the Children's Bureau; Assistant Farm Security Administrator Charles Brannan and Carl McPeak, labor representative of the WPB.

They also included WPB Labor Production Vice Chairman Joseph Keenan, Assistant Budget Director Paul Appleby, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman; Howard Talley, Chief of the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Economics, and Keith Hinebaugh, Agriculture Department Information Director.

My Day

By ELEANOR
ROOSEVELT



Just at this time, when many of us have felt that the individual was losing many of his rights, it is encouraging to note the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court upholding the Constitutional freedoms.

The court—at least the majority on it—seems to have redefined the ancient idea that its function is to guard the rights granted to our people in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. This it has done in reversing the contempt conviction of John T. Watkins, labor leader, and the freeing of five California Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act and the granting of a new trial for nine others.

I also am glad that, after his long fight, John Stewart Service, former foreign service officer, won a reversal of the judgment of the Court of Appeals which in June, 1954, held that Mr. Service had been rightfully disbarred as a security risk.

When you study the way the different court justices acted in reversing the Communist leaders' convictions, you find certain differences in their reasoning.

For instance, two of them, Justices William Black and William O. Douglas, felt that the Smith Act is unconstitutional. I have not the space to discuss the legal points, but I think it is well worth everyone's time to read the varied opinions.

I, for one, am glad that the court has handed down a decision which forever bars any Smith Act indictment under the "organize" section. The word "organize" was being construed in its narrow sense, meaning that simply bringing a Communist group into being was found to be a cause for indictment. The court held that the Communist party had been organized in its present form by 1945 at the latest and that, in 1951, when the indictment was brought against the leaders, the three-year statute of limitations had run out.

Another interesting news development of the past few days was the statement by Harold Stassen, head of the U. S. delegation to the London disarmament talks, that the U. S. will move toward the position of the Soviet Union in an effort to come to an agreement on banning nuclear weapon tests.

The British already have taken this position, so it looks as though this session of the disarmament conference will make some real progress.

WATKINS

ORIGINATING FROM THE
N.Y. POST

DATE: JUN 20, 1957

P.M. NIGHT EXTRA

RE: JOHN WATKINS
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100-45270

INDEXED-42

EX 105

71 JUL 3 1957

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126 JUL 2 1957

Mrs. F.D., Wallace Rebuked For Praising Aubrey Williams

By WILLIAM MOORE

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Commerce Secretary Wallace were given a Democratic rebuke in the Senate yesterday for attending a dinner at which the Senate was criticized for its refusal to confirm Aubrey Williams as Rural Electrification Administrator.

The dinner, at which Williams was guest of honor, was held last night by the National Farmers Union.

Senator Bilbo Protests

Rising in the Senate to protest the action of the President's wife in attacking Senate procedure, Senator Bilbo (D.), of Mississippi, called the Williams gathering a "funeral dinner," and said:

"Some of the chief mourners alleged to have been present were Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretaries Wallace and Wickard (Agriculture) and a distinguished Republican Senator.

"The Secretary of Commerce, who has just recently encountered considerable delay in getting over a senatorial hurdle, was bold enough to declare that notwithstanding the very decided and affirmative rejection of Williams and his governmental philosophies

by the Senate, 'he need not worry about a job in the Government.'

"Fair Judgment"

"Personally, I think that the head of any government agency, or even the President for that matter, would show very poor judgment in defying the good will of the Senate, which refused to consent to the use of this man in the administration of governmental affairs, by giving Williams any appointment in the Government.

"Mrs. Roosevelt's presence, together with her audacious statement that Williams is a leader of democracy, will be hard for a great many Senators and Democratic leaders to understand. She asserted that the cause of liberalism 'has not even lost a round' in the defeat of Williams."

Bilbo warned that if the "mourners" wish to present Williams as the symbol of American liberalism, "the Democratic party will have to do a little house cleaning."

Two Republican Senators attended the Williams dinner. They were Senators Aiken, of Vermont, and Langer, of North Dakota.

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MAY 2 1945

70 MAY 7 1945

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
BULLDOG EDITION 330

Rumors 'Kill' Many Prominent U. S. Figures

NEW YORK, April 12 (N. Y. News).—The death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, which most New Yorkers learned by word of mouth, unleashed a flood of rumors today that other leading figures of the political and entertainment worlds also had died.

Switchboards of New York newspaper offices were awamped with calls from persons seeking confirmation of reports that President Truman and Mrs. Roosevelt, among many others, were dead.

Dempsey Sign Confuses

The rumors began last night, a few hours after the President succumbed. Van Johnson, the Hollywood star, was the first reported dead. From then on, the list grew. And when Jack Dempsey's restaurant in Times Square put a sign in its window today announcing its closing out of respect for the deceased Chief Executive—a sign that confused its readers—the reports spread wildly.

The placard read: "Closed on account of the death of our beloved President," and was signed "Jack Dempsey Restaurant Corporation." But while the announcement and Dempsey's name were in block type, the words "Restaurant Corp." were in extremely small letters. A few minutes after the sign was displayed, the rumor that Dempsey was dead had spread throughout the city.

Other persons whom the rumors killed today were: Any or all of the four Roosevelt sons; Harry Hopkins, Gene Tunney, Al Olson, Robert Taylor, Francis T. one and comedians Olsen and Johnson.

"Did Joan Shoot Chaplin?"

But it remained for the much-publicized Joan Barry and Charlie Chaplin to furnish the most extravagant report of all. Hundreds of breathless citizens called New York newspaper shops and asked: "Is it true that Joan Barry shot Charlie Chaplin, and killed him?" No, it wasn't, replied the weary operators.

All told, until 5 p.m. the New York News received 4,688 such calls. Of that number, only 917 were seeking details of Roosevelt's death and funeral plans. The other 3,772 were rumor calls. At one point in mid-afternoon, News operators were so tied up that, under orders, they immediately disconnected as soon as the caller asked "Is it true . . . ?"

For nearly half an hour last evening, in the hour from the first radio flash on F.D.R.'s demise, New York Times switchboard operators greeted all incoming calls with "yes, it's true" before the caller could state his case and then closed the key.

The Times-Herald yesterday received nearly 160 calls regarding the erroneous rumor of the deaths of Jack Dempsey, Van Johnson and Frank Sinatra. The three major radio network outlets here also reported their lines were busy with queries from sports and movie fans. None of the stations, however, broadcast details of the rumors.

Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
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Mr. Pannington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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Rev. George P. Felt	Helen Hayes	Spyros Skouras	Walker White
Arthur J. Goldsmith	Harry Scherman	Ren Stout	Wendell L. Wilkie
			Elia B. Witupheimer

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Honorary Chairman; Lt. Commander Herbert Agar, President on leave

HELP! If you want to join the outstanding citizens listed above in the fight to awaken America to its duties in this crisis, help them to spread more messages like these in publications and over the radio. Use this coupon to send your contribution to Freedom House.

Freedom House
32 East 51st Street, New York

I want to see more appeals like this published in American newspapers and broadcast over the air.

Enclosed find my contribution of \$.....
(contributions are deductible from income tax)

Name

Address

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100-92221-A

This is a clipping from
page 24 of the
New York Times
Jan 30, 1943
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McCarthy's Charge Against Miss Kenyon One of the Funniest

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

HYDE PARK, Friday.—Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, in choosing the name of Miss Dorothy Kenyon for his first "revelation" of "Communist" thipphyses in the State Department, seems to me very ill informed. For of course, in making such accusations he would not, I feel sure, allow himself to be partisan.

Miss Kenyon has long been well known to many women, not only in New York City but also in other parts of the U. S., as well as in other countries. She has belonged to innumerable organizations; and even if she did join some that turned out to be so-called subversive ones, every woman who knows her would be sure that Miss Kenyon's intentions were good.

The only possible criticism of Dorothy Kenyon I can think of would be that she hoped at times to accomplish more good things than I believe can be achieved all at one stroke. But to imply that she is a Communist, or in any way subversive, is one of the funniest things ever suggested. Any woman who has served with Miss Kenyon in any organization, or talked with her at any time, will dismiss this accusation with a smile. If all of the honorable Senators "subversives" are as subversive as Miss Kenyon, I think the State Department is entirely safe and the nation will continue on an even keel.

THE March winds yesterday blew cold and raw, but when the sun came out and the sky cleared, you forgot that three minutes earlier a snow squall was sweeping across the field and making you shiver! I had a chance to walk with the dogs, and I finally found time to go thru piles of manuscripts, maga-

zines and pamphlets which had accumulated beside my desk ever since last summer.

Several friends came in to tea, one of them somewhat late after expending an hour and a half extricating his car from the mud in the woods. That is also a sign that March is really here, with the mud instead of the snow and ice forming the real barrier to motoring over certain roads. In any case, I have no desire these days to motor. I want to use my own legs and feel the companionship of my two little dogs, then come back with joy to the open fire and a book.

I HAVE an advance copy of a fascinating volume at the moment; but it is hard to finish one's reading, for the days are never long enough up here. There is so much to do and so little time, even tho I remind myself of the dictum my mother-in-law always used with my children. If they tried to say that they were late, or had not accomplished some thing because there was "no time," she would always answer: "My dears, my Aunt Laura always said to us: 'You had all the time there was.'" All the time there was is never quite enough for me. I would like a few hours added to both the day and the night—a little more time to work, and a little more time to sleep. That would suit me very well.

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Nichols ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Harbo ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Nease ☒
Gandy ☒

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Page

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News 11

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

Date: MAR 11 1950

Mr. W. W. ...
Mrs. FDR Tells Textile Union:
Write to Your Congressman

16
American People Are
Too Inarticulate, She Says at
Convention Here

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt yesterday said that "many of the troubles facing us" at home arose from the fact that the American people are not "articulate" in telling Congress what they want.

Addressing the biennial convention of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, at Carnegie Hall, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"Probably it might have been possible to stop the demands of the farm bloc and to have done something that was much fairer in both wages and prices. But to do that, the people would have had to make Congressional representatives know that they wanted certain things done.

"The people must be articulate. But occasionally they are not only not articulate, but they don't take the trouble to act at all. Often and often administrators fall down on the job. But basically, the people who can't fall down on the job are the people."

Wage-Freezing Decried

Preceding her speech, Mrs. Roosevelt heard Joseph P. Kamp, chairman of the union's executive committee, during an attack on the Executive Order freezing wages, urge a fourth term for FDR, and says:

"Yes, even the President deserves criticism. His advisers have sold him a pig-butch. Why doesn't he consult with those who know of labor?"

Cong. Carl Albert, executive vice president of the union, criticized CIO notional leadership in the presence of James A. Murray, CIO secretary, who had spoken earlier and disclaimed that organized labor be permitted to conduct the campaign process and administer "at heart" the labor bloc.

Mentions Pressman

"I'm not a Red-baiter and I'm not going to start now," Murray said, "but it's about time that the president of the CIO and the secretary whom we elected began to speak in the name of the CIO and not of a Pressman (CIO general counsel and Carl Albert's brother-in-law of the CIO Vice)." ~~He said that the CIO general counsel and Carl Albert's brother-in-law of the CIO Vice.~~

Asked about Carey's demand for labor representation in the Cabinet, Mrs. Roosevelt told reporters that she favored such an arrangement. "If labor has a candidate ready, if all labor can agree and that candidate has the qualifications for the job."

ADDITIONAL LISTINGS

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12 NOT-RECORDED

This is a clipping from
page 16 of the
PA for

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FEB 10 1972

ORIGINAL CLIPPING

Mrs. FDR Helps Sponsor NMU Ball

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has accepted the sponsorship of the Sixth Annual Dance of the National Maritime Union, which will be held on Saturday, Nov. 14 at the Royal Windsor hall, 53 West 64th Street. It was announced by Joseph G. Allen, NMU president.

Other sponsors, in addition to Mrs. Roosevelt, are:—

Douglas Falconer, National Director of United Seamen's Service, Lawrence Tibbett, Helen Menken, Vincent Price, Herman Shumlin, Paul Robeson, Madeleine Carroll, Lucy Monroe, Morton Downey, Teddy Wilson, John Golden, Sam Jaffe, Patricia Pearson, Tamara Morris Carnovsky, and the Revuers.

Several hundred torpedoed seamen who have recently returned from trips abroad where they delivered the weapons of war to many of the United Nations, will be guests at the Dance. Proceeds of the affair will be divided between the United Seamen Service and Allied War Relief.

INDEXED

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F. B. I.

This is a clipping from page 3 of the Daily Worker for

04-4-44

Clipped at the Seat of Government

57 JAN 19 1943

**GREET
the
MEN**

Who KEEP 'EM SAILING!

**6th ANNIVERSARY DANCE
NATIONAL MARITIME UNION**

**Saturday, Nov. 14, 1942
ROYAL WINDSOR HALL
(666) S. & Columbia Sts.**



**2 Bands ART KAHN — SWING BAND
CARLOS CARDIZ — RHUMBA BAND**

**Sponsored by United Steamship Service, N.Y. & P. Co.
Sponsor: MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT**

MADELINE CARROLL	PAUL JOHNSON
LAWRENCE TIRRETT	WILLIE MURPHY
JOHN GOLDEN (Dancer)	SHERMAN BETHUNE
VINCENT PRICE	Production
JAMAL	BEATRICE KAY
JACK GILFORD	(Gay) Nipper King
(Formerly) Moe the	TEDDY WILSON
MORRIS CARNOVSKY	(Cafe Society)
REVUE (Cafe Society)	CATHERINE FALCONER
MORTON DOWNEY	(Radio Star)
HAZEL SCOTT	RAM HATTA
ORSON WELLES	DOUGLAS FALCONER
PETE JOHNSON	(Night Director)
ALBERT SIMONS	WILLIE MURPHY

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11-10-42
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59 JAN 8 1943

Davis Named To Defender Honor Roll

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The Chicago Defender National Circulation Bureau today announced that Davis, a prominent Communist Party leader, had been named to the Defender Honor Roll.

The Communist Party, which has made its name in the United States as a powerful political force, has been named in the Defender Honor Roll for the first time.

The party, which has been active in the United States since 1919, has been named in the Defender Honor Roll for the first time.

The party, which has been active in the United States since 1919, has been named in the Defender Honor Roll for the first time.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The Chicago Defender National Circulation Bureau today announced that Davis, a prominent Communist Party leader, had been named to the Defender Honor Roll.

En-15

Continued Distribution of United American Seamen's Club

Merchant Seamen's Club Opening Today

The opening late this afternoon of the American Theatre Wing Merchant Seamen's Club will be a gala affair with stars of stage, radio, movies, opera and night clubs pitching in with a will to entertain the courageous merchant seamen.

Throughout the evening, those who will do their stint

on the new club's miniature stage include: Lawrence Tibbett of the Metropolitan Opera Company, beautiful Lena Horne, the singer from Savoy Plaza; Lili Damita and Conrad Nagel of motion pictures; Joe E. Lewis, the comedian from the Odeons; Frank Paris and his puppets, Lucy Monroe, Carmel Miranda and Beatrice Kaye.

The Club's doors, located at 107 West 43rd Street, will be formally opened at 5:30 P. M. in the presence of dignitaries of State, the Merchant Marines and the Navy.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will formally cut the tape to officially open the new home to the Merchant Marine. A ceremony, dedicating the new Club, to which the heads of all the Maritime unions, including Captain Hugh Mulcahy, Negro skipper, have been invited, will begin at 2:30 P. M.

The new Club will be open daily from 5 P. M. until midnight and merchant seamen from all the United Nations will be welcome. Stage celebrities and name bands will put on shows every evening. Hostesses for dancing will be young ladies who are members of the Theatre Wing. Here also the seamen will find a games room, a library, desks for letter-writing and free seats for the smoking. Broadway shows, movies and sports events of all kinds.

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This is a clipping from page 7 of the Daily Worker for

1-4-43
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

55 FEB 1 1943

*Ex-100
Mr. W. H. [unclear]*

United American Seamen's Club

**Club Opens Today ✓
For Merchant Seamen**

The men who get the supplies to our fighting forces all over the world will have a new recreation spot, starting today.

It's the American Theater Wing Merchant Seamen's Club, 109 W. 43d St.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mayor La Guardia and Mrs. Annajilosberg, regional director of the War Manpower Commission, are scheduled to participate in the dedication ceremonies.

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EX-64

100-138377-A
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51 FEB 19 1943

m. w. [illegible]

*Very important information
re: [illegible]
Kermit Roosevelt*

SEAMEN'S HOME TO OPEN

First Lady to Attend Tomorrow
at Kermit Roosevelt Home

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to attend the opening of a convalescent home for torpedodged seamen at Mohannes, Kermit Roosevelt's home at Oyster Bay, L. I., that has been turned over for this use for the duration of the war, the War Shipping Administration announced today.

Mrs. Roosevelt plans to accompany Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator; Captain Edward Macauley, Deputy War Shipping Administrator, and other officials to the ceremonies, which will take place at 3:30 P. M. Wednesday.

The Oyster Bay home is to be operated by the United Seamen's Service, Inc., under contract to the WSA. United Seamen's Service, Inc. is an organization established to provide welfare, medical aid and recreational facilities for seamen of the American merchant marine.

This is a clipping from
page 8 of the
New York Times for
Sept. 8, 1942
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

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7-401 PFC

June 2nd

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Mrs. Roosevelt Lauds Soviet Women's War Role

Body Worker Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 7.—In observance of International Women's Day over a half-dozen women today, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt paid high tribute to the Soviet women and said that to join the postwar vision of permanent peace we must maintain the unity forged of war.

Others speaking with the nation's Fair Lady on the broadcast sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Mrs. Roosevelt lauded the Soviet American and the likes of French Ambassador Henri Bonnet and British Minister of Foreign Affairs Lord Simon.

Mrs. Roosevelt said fortifications for a firm and lasting peace can be established only if the peoples of various nations "have confidence that the spirit which brings about cooperation in war will last in the peace that follow the war."

Prizing the sacrifice of children as well as soldiers in the Soviet Union, she said it "cannot be the greatest incentive for men because men were needed for the winning of a social system which had its roots in the hearts of men."

EXCHANGE BEGINNING

In reply to Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt greeting from the Russian and political authorities for the Soviet Union in the war, Mrs. Roosevelt said "the American people are beginning to know the Soviet people."

"We know that the strength of the Soviet Union is not only in its military power but in its political and cultural strength."

made up of people of many different strains and yet you are welded together in spite of the great expanse of your country into one great nation just as we are," she said.

Mrs. Gromyko said Soviet women

Statements from outstanding American women leaders on International Women's Day appear on page 10. Because of the lack of space the sports page, which usually appears there is omitted. Sports news appears elsewhere in the paper. The sports page will be resumed tomorrow.

have a great admiration for contributions American women are making to the war against Nazism. "They know what a great part the American women are playing in production of planes, tanks, jeeps and other war materials used by the Allied armies," she said.

Common efforts of millions of U. S. women and the Soviet Union by the first united common front, she said, "during toward further friendship between the women of our countries." Mrs. Gromyko.

Mrs. Roosevelt said the Soviet women can work together on social and political matters for the benefit of mankind and establish the new world order which the people of the world are seeking.

"We know that the strength of the Soviet Union is not only in its military power but in its political and cultural strength."

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NOT RECORDED
65 MAR 21 1945

This is a clipping from
page 2 of the
DAILY WORKER

Date 3.8.45
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

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SALUTES SOVIET WOMEN

Mrs. Roosevelt Hails Their Efforts to Build Peaceful World

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a message to the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee made public yesterday, said that American women "salute you as partners in the great adventure of democracy." Her message was sent in recognition of International Women's Day, which will be observed March 7.

The women of America, through the Committee of Women of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, send greetings to the women of the Soviet Union on the celebration of International Women's Day, 1947," Mrs. Roosevelt wrote.

"We join you and freedom-loving women from all countries who are united in friendship, understanding and a common will to build a world of peace and happiness from the victory we won together over the condemned past of tyranny and war."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, Mrs. Mary H. Simkhovitch and Dean C. Mildred Thompson of Vassar College joined with Mrs. Roosevelt in the message.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

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41 MAR 12 1947

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EX-17

**Committee of Women of the
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
Internal Security--C.**

30 APR 3 1947

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. Times
DATED 2-21-47
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

mk 80-SIGN TO
RIGHTS AMENDMENT

Women Leaders Send Letter
to Congress Calling the Pro-
posal 'a Gold Brick'

SEE INVITATION TO ABUSES

Mrs. Roosevelt and Officials of
Many National Organi-
zations Are Included

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18.—A list of eighty women leaders who have signed a letter telling why they oppose the Equal Rights Amendment pending in the United States Senate was made public today by the National Consumers League. Calling the amendment "a gold brick that may glitter, but would hurt if it hit" Miss Elizabeth Mages, general secretary of the league, with headquarters here, said that copies of the letter were being sent to every Senator and Representative.

Signers of the letter are carrying on a long battle against the National Woman's Party, which sponsored the proposed amendment since it was introduced in Congress in 1923.

The opponents insist that the amendment would not only not achieve its objective but would open the floodgates to exploitation of women workers and jeopardize also protective legislation essential for the health of mothers.

Several Reasons Stated

The letter says:
"We believe in equal rights for women.

"We oppose the so-called 'Equal Rights Amendment' because it disregards the fact that while men and women are equal in right they are not identical in economic and social function or in physical capacity.

"Because it would impair hard-earned legislation enacted to safeguard women as homemakers and mothers, including laws regulating hours, employment of young girls, exposure to industrial substances and processes which are particularly hazardous to women—laws which working women themselves do not wish to lose. Such laws are safeguards. It would not redress major inequalities persisting today, not only in professional and technical fields of training and practical experience, but in the main, matters of tradition and custom rather than of law.

"Because this proposal, if enacted and ratified, would confuse and complicate essential progress toward higher standards of safety and security for all workers—men as well as women."

Among the signers of the letter are officials of many organizations, including Mrs. R. A. Angelo, president, National Council of Catholic Women; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; Mrs. Eleanor C. Anderson of the National Y. W. C. A. staff, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

The signers also include women prominent in official Washington, such as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Mrs. Charles P. Kern.

Other Signers of the Letter

Signers of the letter, representing different parts of the country, included the following:

NEW YORK—Mrs. Grosvener Allen, Mrs. Deane Mackay, Mrs. W. Russell Moore, Genevieve Marie, minority leader, New York City Council; Pauline Goldmark, Dorothy Kenyon, Mrs. Grace B. Klug, Flornia Mesker, Mrs. Louise Leonard McLaren, director, southern summer school for workers; Mary Van Kleeck, director of industrial studies, Russell Sage Foundation; Pearl Wilken.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Miss Elizabeth Christman, secretary, National Women's Trade Union League; Agnes C. Reagan, director, National Council of Catholic Women; Mrs. J. Austin Stone, Miss Florence Thorne, research director, American Federation of Labor.

CONNECTICUT—Mrs. Chas. Goring Woodhouse, formerly Secretary of State of Connecticut.

NEW JERSEY—Dr. Ellen C. Potter, welfare director, State of New Jersey; Ruth Young, United Electric and Radio Workers' Union, Newark; Mrs. Richard A. Warner, president, Consumers League of New Jersey.

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Admission

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NOT RECORDED
4 AUG 21 1944

This is a clipping from
page 16 of the
New York Times for
Aug. 18, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

34 AUG 21 1944

TO PALESTINE AMITY

Soviet Delegate Says 'Foreign Monopolies' Might 'Trample on Defenseless States'

BRITISH PROPOSAL SCORED

Delaying of U. N. Agency Held Uncooperative Here at Dinner of Jewish Writers

In a brief summing up of past, present and future Soviet policy on Palestine, Andrei A. Gromyko issued a warning last night against any effort by "foreign monopolies" to dictate the future economies of the newly created Arab and Jewish states. The occasion was a U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Palestine friendship dinner.

Mr. Gromyko, chief Soviet delegate to the United Nations, also defended the decision on partition as equally just to Arabs and Jews. He criticized Great Britain for saying that the United Nations commission should not enter Palestine until shortly before the termination of the mandate.

The delegate's views were presented at a dinner in the Hotel Commodore attended by 3,000 members and guests of the American Committee of Jewish Writers.

Herbert V. Johnson, permanent United States representative to the United Nations, had been invited to be a speaker with Mr. Gromyko, but illness prevented the former from attending.

The dinner guests adopted a resolution praising Mr. Johnson for his role in the successful partition fight. At Lenox Hill Hospital, he was said last night to be "holding steady" in recovering from a recent heart attack.

between his country and the United States on the subject of Palestine. This was echoed in an address by Dr. Emanuel Neumann, president of the Zionist Organization of America, and in a statement read in behalf of Moshe Shertok, head of the political department of the Jewish Agency. A.N. expressed hope that the agreement was not an idle precedent.

The Soviet delegate said the United Nations Commission on Palestine faced serious difficulties, but he felt that it had the powers to contend with them. "It has the necessary authority," he said, "in case complicated problems requiring the interference of the United Nations confront it. This authority is insured by the fact that the commission must work under the instructions of the Security Council, which is already occupied with the Palestinian question and which in case of necessity is ready to deal with this question in order to assist the speediest and most effective execution of the decision on the partition of Palestine."

"There is no need for me to explain at length that not only the decision taken on Palestine, but its fulfillment, has been facilitated by the fact that it has become possible for such powers as the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. to agree on this question. As is known, the agreement between these two countries on important questions of international significance is rather an infrequent phenomenon at present."

Incidents in Palestine

"It is only to be regretted that after the adoption by the General Assembly of the decision on Palestine the number of incidents as a result of the clashes between separate groups of Arabs and Jews has increased there. These incidents are the consequence of the actions of some irresponsible elements attempting to hamper the realization of the plan of its partition. Such actions cannot prevent the final fulfillment of this decision."

"We cannot agree with the assertions which imply that the decision on the partition of Palestine is aimed against the Arabs and Arab countries. It is our deep conviction that this decision corresponds to fundamental national interests of both the Jews and Arabs."

"The possibilities for good-neighborly and friendly relations between both of the states are insured by the decision itself. In this connection, suffice it to point out, for instance, the decision on economic cooperation between them. This cooperation will enable both of the states to utilize their economic resources with the utmost mutual benefit."

"Naturally, this can be achieved when such a cooperation is based upon taking into consideration the interests of both of the peoples, but not when it constitutes the means of adaptation of the economy of these new states to the economic needs of foreign monopolies, which as it is known are always ready to trample on the independence of any small and defenseless state, especially when such a state itself does not have sufficiently its sovereignty and its independence if this is accompanied by the increase of their power."

people of the state. The Soviet Union had the sympathy of the Soviet Union in their fight to throw off "the last shackles of colonial dependence."

His country, he said, supported the principles of equality of rights and self-determination of peoples was itself a multi-national state without racial or national discrimination and had a constitution that gave all its people equal rights.

"The Soviet Union," he also declared, "supports and cannot but support the aspirations of any state and any people, no matter how small its weight in international affairs is, in the struggle against foreign dependence and remnants of colonial oppression. This is in accordance with the basic program of the Soviet Union, which provides protection of every right of independence of every state."

Successful realization of United Nations decisions, Mr. Gromyko commented, "requires the cooperation of Great Britain with the United Nations and first of all with the above-mentioned commission not in words but in deeds; formal cooperation is absolutely insufficient."

The speaker added that it would be an "abnormal" situation if the United Nations commission spent too much of its time at Lake Success instead of going to Palestine "and getting acquainted with the state of affairs existing there and carrying out on the spot the tasks entrusted to it."

British Procedure Assayed

"It is said," Mr. Gromyko observed, "that the British authorities in Palestine intend to delay the work of the commission in this respect, that they are not going to admit it into Palestine until the British troops are withdrawn from considerable areas; in other words, they will not permit it to enter Palestine until May 1 or June 1, 1948."

"I do not know whether this information corresponds to reality, but if it appeared that it did, then such a situation cannot be considered as normal. The commission has been created precisely for the purpose of carrying out its work in Palestine, a work it is obliged to assist in the fulfillment of the decision of the Assembly."

"Let us hope that Great Britain will yet cooperate with the commission in the solution of this question not in words but in deeds, and at any rate that it will not place any obstacles on the way to the fulfillment of this decision."

Greetings from Dr. Albert Einstein, honorary president of the sponsoring committee, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt were read at the dinner.

Pierre van Paasden, author and the Palestine issue was linked to the liberation of the entire Near East, Middle East and Asia.

The commission was constituted.

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53 FEB 6 1948

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12-31-47

714 Times

Gromyko Urges Speed In Palestine Solution

The partition of Palestine is in "full conformity with the national interests of both the Jews and Arabs" and corresponds to "our common interests of maintaining peace and security," Andrei A. Gromyko said here last night.

Gromyko, deputy foreign minister of the USSR and representative to the United Nations, was guest of honor at a U. S. A.-U. S. R. Palestine Friendship Dinner at Hotel Commodore attended by 1,000 leaders of Zionist and other Jewish groups. Dinner was sponsored by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists.

Demanding that the partition be put into practice "effectively and expeditiously," Gromyko urged that in the "nearest future normal conditions should be created for the cooperation between the new Arab and Jewish states as well as for their cooperation with other nations on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual respect for their interests."

The dinner received greetings from Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Albert Einstein, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt,

Sholem Asch and Solomon Kaplansky of the Palestinian League for Friendship with the USSR.

SEES TURNING POINT

Dr. Emmanuel Neuman, president of the Zionist Organization of America, told the gathering that without the cooperation of the United States and the Soviet Union "the issue might never have been resolved as decisively and constructively as it was."

The Zionist leader said he was thankful the Palestine issue provided the chance for the United States and USSR to collaborate with success.

Moshe Shertok, head of the Political Department of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, said the partition decision was a "turning point in Jewish history and in the shaping of a commonly agreed world policy based on equality and justice."

"I believe it will also prove landmark in the evolution of the United Nations itself," he said in a statement read by E. Epstein of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Shertok left the country on an unexpected trip to Palestine.

"Mr. Gromyko's remarkable address at the special session of the Assembly last April," said Shertok, "and his part in the final stage of the discussion at the November session will go down in history as highlights of the memorable international debate on the future of Palestine and the Jewish people."

HEAR WISE'S MESSAGE

Emmanuel Johnson, United States representative to the United Nations, who was to have been the other guest of honor, was unable to attend because of illness. A resolution of thanks was sent to him for his work in behalf of Palestine.

Other distinguished speakers included authors Pierre van Paton, and Arthur Miller, and Meyer Levin, chairman of the American Committee for Birobidzhan.

Dr. Wise's message expressed wish for "peace and friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union."

*W. B. R. [unclear]
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71 JAN 14 1948

This is a clipping from Page 12 of the

DAILY WORKER
Date 12-21-47
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

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51 JAN 16 1948

First Lady Linked to OWI Agent's Tour

By PHILIP DODD

61341

A picture in a British newspaper of an Office of War Information employee, described by the paper as "making a tour of youth organizations in Britain on behalf of Mrs. Roosevelt," will be the subject of senatorial inquiry when OWI appropriations are considered, Senator Robertson (R.), of Wyoming, predicted yesterday.

The OWI worker is Miss Louise Booth Morley, 25, daughter of Christopher Morley, American author. She is a \$2,600 a year employee of the "outpost service bureau" of the OWI's British division and is attached to the American Embassy in London, Senator Robertson said.

In Welsh Paper

Miss Morley's picture appeared in the January 25 issue of the Weekly Mail and Cardiff Times, published in Cardiff, Wales. Senator Robertson, a native of Cardiff, said he had received the paper from a relative in Wales. The caption under the picture was:

"Miss Louise Morley, U.S.A. Office of War Information, who is making a tour of youth organizations in Britain on behalf of Mrs. Roosevelt, visited Cardiff High School for Girls on Thursday and was impressed with the high standard of the children's knowledge of world affairs."

Senator Robertson said Elmer Davis, OWI director, had denied that Miss Morley was working on behalf of the President's wife. Davis said, according to Senator Robertson, that Miss Morley's work is supervised by Lieut. Comdr. Herbert Agar. Agar is a former editorial writer for the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, whose pro-British sentiments are credited with winning him a naval reserve commission and a post with John B. Winant, American Ambassador to England, early in the war.

Work of Miss Morley

Davis told Robertson, the Senator said, that Miss Morley meets with British youth clubs, providing them with American information for the club publications, assists them in preparing exhibits on American subjects, and encourages correspondence between British and American youth.

"This activity of the OWI will be carefully scrutinized by the Senate Finance Committee, its members tell me," Robertson said. Despite Mr. Davis' statement to the contrary, the Senate also is determining how far Mrs. Roosevelt's interest goes in the overseas activities.

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100-186971-A
NOT RECORDED
87 MAY 16 1944

*This clipping is from
Page 15 of
Washington Times Herald
April 6, 1944*

55 MAY 20 1944

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100-19062

Atom Secret OK for Soviets—Mrs. FDR

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has no qualms about telling the Soviet Union how the secrets of the atom bomb.

Speaking at a dinner sponsored by the Downtown Community School, she reported a conversation with a shopper who opposed disclosure of American atom discoveries because "this shopper was afraid of the Russians."

"I told this woman," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "that the Russians are people like you and me. They are no different. If we learn to trust them, perhaps they will trust us."

Original

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NOT RECORDED
174 87 OCT 18 1945

This is a clipping from page

DATE

Date 11-1-45

CLIPPING AT GOVERNMENT

OCT 24 1945

First Lady Urges Negroes To Fight For Full Equality

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, Sept. 29.—That Negroes should continue their fight for complete equality and full rights under our democratic government is urged by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in an exclusively written article appearing in the October issue of Negro Digest, published in Chicago at 3507 South Parkway.

Writing on the subject, "If I Were A Negro," the First Lady in direct, non-evasive style gives her ideas on what she would do about discrimination, social inequality and army Jim crow. "If I Were A Negro," says the First Lady, "I think I would have moments of great bitterness. It would be hard for me to sustain my faith in democracy and to build up a sense of goodwill toward men of the other races."

"I think, however, that I would realize that if my ancestors had never left Africa, we would be worse off as natives today under the rule of any other country than we are in this country where my people were brought as slaves."

Continuing, Mrs. Roosevelt says: "In a comparatively short period of time the slaves have become free men—free men, that is as far as a proclamation can make them free. There now remains much work to be done, to see that freedom becomes a fact and not just a promise for my people."

"If I Were A Negro, I would still feel that I ought to participate to the full in this war. When the united nations win, certain things will be accomplished by the united nations, which will have been enacted by the leaders of the united nations, which will have been part of the beliefs and practices of the greater part of the world."

Eleanor H. Roosevelt

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Hanns Eisler's Status Up to Justice Unit; Deportation Is Urged

By I. A. O'Leary

The future status of Hanns Eisler, German composer, is up to the Justice Department today, following the recommendation yesterday of the House subcommittee that he be deported and then denied for fraudulently obtaining admission into this country.

Four members of the House Un-American Activities Committee unanimously made these recommendations, after three days of hearings into the circumstances of Eisler's permanent entry into the United States in 1940 and several temporary visits before that time.

Chairman Thomas said the record of the hearings will be transmitted to the department promptly, and a spokesman for the agency said it would be given immediate attention.

After calling Eisler "an international Communist" during the subcommittee report said "the record is clear that Eisler pursued his way in and out of the United States."

Aide by Notables.

While examining former high officials of the State Department, the committee brought out that Mrs. Elisabeth Geyer and a list of other prominent persons wrote to the department at various times in Eisler's behalf, while he was having his difficulties before the war. The report accused the State Department officials of any pro-Communist sympathies but expressed the opinion that, "through the influence on and pressure exerted by certain prominent people, efforts were made to manipulate the immigration laws to such an extent that, in the final analysis, the principal point at issue, that is to say communism, was entirely overlooked and the case resolved itself into a mere determination of whether Eisler was a professor within the meaning of the law."

Hanns Eisler contended before the committee he came to this country to pursue his career as a composer. He has written music for motion pictures during the past five years. During the hearings, he admitted having applied for membership in the Communist Party in Germany in 1938, but insisted he was never a member in the real sense. He felt the committee he has taken one first step to become an American citizen.

Testimony on 'No' Reply.

Through the testimony of immigration Service officials, the committee sought to learn that, when he entered the country, Hanns Eisler answered "no" to a question whether he had ever been affiliated with the Communist Party in any manner.

The four members of the Un-American Activities Committee, representing the subcommittee, were: Chairman Thomas, Republican of New Jersey; Representative Edward J. Roybal, Democrat of California; Representative William L. Dickinson, Democrat of Maryland; and Representative William L. Dickinson, Democrat of Maryland.

The hearing, in the opinion of the committee, has shown beyond question that Hanns Eisler was not a new member of the Communist Party as he has testified, but that he has been an international Communist figure of extreme importance to the Soviet Union for many years.

Record Called Clear.
The record is clear that Eisler pursued his way in and out of the United States as well, going to Soviet Russia and other countries whenever he pleased. The record shows that finally during the war, Eisler was given a haven, and a very lucrative one, in the United States, although it was clearly indicated that he could have found refuge in Moscow, London or Mexico, where he had previously been at various intervals of time. The committee need not point out that Hanns Eisler is the brother of Gerhard Eisler, who was recently convicted of passport fraud and contempt of Congress, and that the brothers, according to the record, were in close communication.

With reference to the State Department file and the testimony of George Messersmith (former Assistant Secretary of State), the committee does not in any way intend to imply that Mr. Messersmith, Sumner Welles (former Undersecretary of State) or any of the State Department officials involved had pro-Communist sympathies. The record is clear on this. But the committee is definitely of the opinion that, through the influence and pressure exerted by certain prominent people, efforts were made to manipulate the immigration laws to such an extent that in the final analysis the principal point at issue, that is to say communism, was entirely overlooked and the case resolved itself into a mere determination of whether Eisler was a professor within the meaning of the law. This fact is clearly demonstrated through the exchange of correspondence among the Eislers, their attorneys, the State Department and prominent persons.

Declared 'No Defense.'

"Throughout the hearing, Mr. Messersmith attempted to explain away his actions by testifying that he and other State Department officials had no evidence before them

to indicate that Eisler was a Communist, with the exception of a memorandum prepared by Mr. Robert C. Alexander, then a technical adviser in the State Department, as assistant chief of the visa division. In the opinion of the committee, this is no defense; for the most casual investigation by the State Department immigration authorities or any other agency would have exposed Eisler beyond the shadow of a doubt as an international Communist agent. That it was the duty of these agencies to make such an investigation is plainly defined by the immigration laws.

"During the course of his testimony before the committee, Mr. Messersmith attempted to discredit the Alexander memorandum, referred to herein. The record of this hearing plainly supports Mr. Alexander's contention in the memorandum that the evidence then in the hands of the State Department preponderantly showed Eisler to be a Communist. If the wishes of this loyal and conscientious employee, Mr. Alexander, had been followed, Eisler would never have been permitted to enter the United States to carry out his international Communist assignment.

The committee recommends:
"1. That the Department of State take action to initiate proceedings against Eisler for perjury and fraudulently obtaining admission into this country.

"2. At the expiration of each proceeding, he be forcibly deported from the United States, which would under the law prevent him from ever returning to this country."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[Handwritten signature]

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CLR-2

RECORDED 100-15220-A
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SEP 27 1947
WASHINGTON STAR
Page 3

Justice Department Gets Eisler Case

Justice Department officials today promised immediate study of a House Un-American Activities sub-committee request for prosecution and deportation of Hanns Eisler, German-born Hollywood songwriter.

The request of the sub-committee was scheduled to reach Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark officially later today.

CHARGES PERJURY

The committee, after hearing Eisler and former State Department officials, alleged yesterday that the 34-year-old musician had "perjured his way in and out of the United States at will, going to Soviet Russia and other countries whenever he pleased."

Hanns is a brother of Gerhart Eisler, previously named by the FBI as No. 1 communist agent in this country. Gerhart currently is under conviction for passport fraud and contempt of Congress, and is free on bond pending an appeal of the passport case.

At the close of the Congressional hearing, Chairman J. Parnell Thomas (R., N. J.) issued a statement that said in part:

"The committee has shown beyond doubt that Hanns Eisler was not only a 'mere' member of the Communist party as he testified, but that he has been an international Communist figure of extreme importance to the Soviet Union for many years."

NO MENTION OF MRS. F. D. R.

No specific mention of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was made in the committee's statement. The former First Lady's name had been brought into the testimony when two notes to former Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles concerning Eisler were introduced as evidence.

In these notes, Mrs. Roosevelt asked Mr. Welles to bring the Eisler



HANNS EISLER

visa case "out in the open" and give him and his wife a chance to defend themselves.

The committee said it did not mean to imply that Mr. Welles or any other State Department officials involved in the case had "pro-Communist sympathies." But it added:

"The committee is definitely of the opinion that thru the influence and pressure exerted by certain prominent people, efforts were made to manipulate the immigration laws to such an extent that in the final analysis the principal point at issue—that is to say Communism—was entirely overlooked."

Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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1-7

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FILE

SEP 21 1951

WASHINGTON NEWS
Page 4

STUDYING

YUGOSLAVS DECOR 4 POLITICS IN RELIEF

Critics of the United Nations were asked last night by Stanolc Simich, Yugoslav Foreign Minister and head of that country's departing United Nations delegation, to "note some of the difficulties we face in translating some of our present principles into realities."

Mr. Simich was the principal speaker at a meeting for the Yugoslav delegation sponsored by the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief in Manhattan Center. Two thousand persons were present.

Other speakers were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is honorary chairman of the relief committee; Dr. Alek Bebler, deputy Yugoslav Foreign Minister; Sava N. Kosanovich, Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States; Dr. Ljubo Leontic, Yugoslav Ambassador to Great Britain; and Miss Jewell Rubin, who assisted in building the "Youth Railway" in Yugoslavia.

A resolution was adopted deploring "the retreat of our State Department from a policy of international and non-political distribution of American food and relief."

Six plaques bearing the names of Mrs. Roosevelt, Wendell Willkie, Gen. Dwight P. Eisenhower, Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Albert Einstein and George Norris were given to the delegates. They are to be placed in six children's homes equipped by the relief committee.

File

Jan

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	

*Revised
B. Quinlan*

100-212169-A

INDEXED
FEB 11 1947

This is a clipping from page 8 of the New York Times for

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Clipped at the Seat of Government.

FEB 11 1947

YUGOSLAV AID UNIT PLANS TO DISBAND

Decision Was Made Last Year,
Spokesman Says, Denying
Link to Recent Events

The American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, of which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is honorary chairman, announced yesterday that it was ending its activities. The decision was taken last Dec. 15, Zlatko Balokovic, president, said in a letter to its directors and sponsors, because the board of directors felt at that time that circumstances no longer warranted the continuance of the wartime agency.

However, Attorney General Tom Clark accused the organization of being "subversive" last May 29, a charge it denies. The effect, it was understood, was to remove the organization from the list of approved agencies whose shipments are expedited under Department of Commerce licenses by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, headed by Charles Taft.

Link to Upheavals Denied

A spokesman for the American Committee on Yugoslav Relief was asked yesterday if the political disturbances in Yugoslavia created by the disputes between Marshal Tito and the Communist party of the Soviet Union had any bearing on the directors' decision to liquidate. He replied that it had no bearing at all, as the decision had been taken last December and had been motivated by the directors' belief that the committee had fulfilled its usefulness.

The committee was involved last October in a shipment of thirty-four cases of radio and radar parts to the Yugoslavian Red Cross. This also had nothing to do with the decision to liquidate, the spokesman asserted. What happened was that the committee on six or eight occasions had rented part of its warehouse space to other relief agencies, and on one occasion to the Yugoslav Government, he said.

The thirty-four cases, bought on the open market by the Yugoslav Government, got mixed by error with a 150-case Red Cross shipment. When the cases were opened and inspected on the pier by the Yugoslav Government, the

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passed, he reported

Some Purchases Still Planned

Mr. Balokovic said in his letter that public solicitation of funds was discontinued in Jan. 1 and that July had been tentatively fixed for final liquidation. This has been deferred, however, until the purchase is completed of mobile health clinics, medicines and other relief material valued at about \$100,000, he said.

"When these obligations have been fulfilled, we shall close our office and warehouse," Mr. Balokovic wrote.

The letter indicated that some difficulty in carrying out this final phase of the committee's work was anticipated. After recounting that Dr. John A. Kingsbury, a director, had sought in vain an interview with the Attorney General, it went on:

"We are, of course, morally obligated to disburse the money and goods on hand for the relief purposes for which they were donated. The Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, under whose authority the collections were made, shares in this responsibility.

"The accusation by the Attorney General in no wise releases it or any other Government agency from the obligation to afford us full facilities to complete our program and ship the relief supplies to the Yugoslav Red Cross. We hope to avoid all difficulties on this score, but I wish to inform you fully of all contingencies."

As of May 31, the committee had received in cash and in kind contributions totaling \$3,118,716, he said.

AFL Council Cuts Loose From W Workers Welcome Soviet Visitors

by GEORGE MORRIS

Apparently unconcerned with the world's fast-moving events, the 15 members of the AFL's executive council meeting in Chicago's Drake Hotel, quietly severed the last international labor ties they still had.

William Green announced that the AFL would not be represented at the meeting of the practically extinct International Federation of Trade Unions next month in Paris. He conceded that this defunct body will finally go out of existence and give way to the new and powerful World Federation of Trade Unions that will be launched a few days later.

This comes in face of the world's

shaking atomic bomb disclosure, entrance of the Soviet Union in the war against Japan and after the Potsdam decisions which gave new evidence of United Nations unity and of the new world that is shaping.

The AFL's leaders are still at their old stand slandering the USSR and its unions which total over 100 million in membership. Neither domestic labor unity or world labor unity concerns them. As far as they are concerned, the National Association of Manufacturers can press for its reconversion program unchallenged. And they are not worried a bit by the attacks of Senator Vandenberg and his associates to cripple the National Labor Charter machinery.

FACE NEW PRESSURE

And the 15 old gentlemen on the council face new pressure. A delegation representing the Committee for AFL Affiliation with the World Federation of Trade Unions, recently formed at a Cleveland conference of AFL labor leaders, will seek a hearing before the council Monday. They will place before it the reasons why even the conservative Council minds should change on the issue.

Meanwhile, a delegation of 10 Soviet trade union leaders headed by Vassili Kuznetsov, chairman of the All-Union Council of Trade Unions, is receiving a rousing welcome as it tours America's cities under CIO auspices. This is the first of several delegations that the CIO invited in a move to strengthen international labor ties. French and British delegations also are arriving.

The significance of such an exchange of goodwill ambassadors can hardly be overestimated. For 27 years American workers have not seen a Soviet labor leader in person. As Kuznetsov noted in his Carnegie Hall mass meeting, some people even showed surprise that Soviet people wear suits and neckties and dresses like our own.

As they visited factories, union halls and gave press interviews in Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, New York and other cities, they were bombarded with questions on the ordinary day to day affairs of Soviet unions. How do they settle grievances? Why aren't there strikes in the USSR? What are their postwar plans? Are wages cut when hours are reduced? Are AFL charges of "government domination" true?

GAVE THE FACTS

Kuznetsov didn't polemicize with the AFL. He merely gave factual information. That shattered AFL propaganda far more effectively than arguments could. When Kuznetsov described how a labor-management grievance setup operates from the shop to the top central committee of the affected union, and the final decision is with the union, people easily realized why there are no strikes.

"We don't see any sense in having strikes just to show that it is permissible to strike in the Soviet Union," said Kuznetsov.

Equally impressive was the information that reduction in hours from 10 or 12 to eight, is not accompanied by a cut in take-home pay. And Kuznetsov pointed out further that in the Soviet Union no unemployment but a shortage of labor is the difficulty that confronts the country.

The visit of the delegation is also of tremendous educational value in CIO ranks, giving far greater content to the internationalism that has been developing among its members.

There is no doubt that the tour has affected AFL members. Carnegie Hall mass meeting, with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Sidney Hillman among the welcoming speakers, and similar welcomes at city halls of New York and elsewhere, go far in making the 15 old men at Chicago look very ridiculous.

DELEGATES TO BRITAIN

But the AFL will look especially ridiculous when its secretary-treasurer George Meany and vice-president William C. Dougherty appear before the Blackpool conference of the British Trade Union Congress on Sept. 12. They are the AFL's fraternal delegates. British trade unionists are in a jubilant spirit over the political power that has just been won. The representatives of the BTUC, meeting with those of the French, Italian, Soviet Union and other unions later in the month, will be truly able to feel that the decisions they make at the Paris constitutional WFTU congress are decisions of men and women who hold decisive political influence in their respective countries. In all of them labor is the strongest force

This is a clipping from
page 12 of
THE WORKER
Date 8-12-45
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Government

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SEP 4 1945

TOLEDO SCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY
INDIANA AVENUE
TOLEDO 2, OHIO

Toledo Ohio
April 7, 1946

E.H.

The Missmovement League held its
Annual Membership Meeting Sat.
2:30 PM. At the Loggins Community
Center 201 Pinewood with the pre-
siding organizer Councilman J. B. Simmons
acting Chairman.

E. O. Halloy of Cleveland Ohio was
Guest Speaker he paid a brief
tribute to organization & its founder
J. B. Simmons Complimenting them
for their achievement during the
past four years.

TOLEDO STAR PUBLISHING COMPANY

604 INDIANA AVENUE
TOLEDO 2, OHIO

Toledo

E.H.!

Stating the organization were now
at the turn road to fight on &
on until the negro in Toledo
receive full equality for
and to visit other public place where
is granted to other citizen in
USA. the house were packed to its
capacity mostly colored.

The membership drive committee
turn in five hundred new
memberships singing & speaking
was the highlight of the day.
The organization hope to bring Mrs.
Eleanor Roosevelt here soon.

Nazi Propaganda Continues in U. S., Masaryk Declares

By the Associated Press

PARIS, Feb. 12.—JAN MASARYK, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, said yesterday he believed German propaganda still was effective in the United States and was responsible for aggravating the rift between the East and the West.

The Czechoslovak statesman made the remark in a chat with French journalists, during which he was asked whether Czechoslovakia might be considered too much within the orbit of the Soviet Union. Mr. Masaryk's view was supported by his undersecretary, Vlado Clementis.

"There is still plenty of German propaganda about," Mr. Masaryk said. "Look at the welcome pastor Opatowitz brought—a man who was volunteered to serve in Germany's submarine service in this war—received when he reached the United States. He was greeted as if he were Mahatma Gandhi. In Los Angeles 50,000 persons turned out to hear him. Mrs. (Eleanor) Roosevelt telephoned me that she would write some sort of article to counteract him. It was sad."

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease

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Pennington
Mr. Harbo

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61 MAR 27 1947

Clipped from [redacted] EVENING STAR for 2-12-47

WASH. STAR
3-31-47

39 to Receive Citations For Promoting Bill of Rights and AVC Drive

Thirty-nine persons will be presented citations by the American Veterans Committee April 24 for "promotion during 1946 of the Bill of Rights and the AVC campaign for jobs, peace and freedom."

The presentations will be made at a banquet in the Washington Hotel sponsored by the Washington AVC Press-Radio Wing.

Those slated to receive the citations range from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Byrnes to Frank Sinatra, the singer, and Bill Mauldin, cartoonist.

The awards will recognize achievement in statesmanship, administration, sponsorship of tolerance and defense of civil liberties.

Those to be honored include former Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia; Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, former Economic Stabilization Director; Chester Bowles, Veterans Administrator; Omar N. Bradley, Capt. Earl J. Carroll, a defense counsel in the Lechfield Army prison brutality trials; former Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, Representative McNamara, Democrat, of Oklahoma; Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democrat, of California; former Representative Clare Booth Luce of Connecticut, Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, and Philip Graham, publisher of the Washington Post.

Also Robert Sherwood, playwright; John Hersey, John Roy Carlsen, Walter White and Leland Stowe, writers; Robert St. John, Eric Sevareid and Raymond Swing, radio news commentators; Albert Einstein; Thomas Stokes, Samuel Orison and Drew Pearson, columnists; Elizabeth Bernard J. Shiel and O. Bronley Ornam; former Housing Administrator Wilson Wyatt; Henry A. Wallace, editor of the New Republic; Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; William Higinbotham, scientist; Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago; Lester Granger, National Urban League official; Dr. Channing Whelan, YMCA executive; James B. Osrey, secretary of the CIO; Army Air Forces Gen. James Doolittle and former UNRRA Director Fiorello H. La Guardia.

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Washington

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Radio & Television

NAB Moves Towards Establishing TV Code

A preliminary move by the National Association of Broadcasters for the possible formulation of a code to govern television shows was announced yesterday before a luncheon meeting of the American Television Society by Theodore C. Stribel, president of stations WOR-TV and WOR-TV.

Stribel shared the rostrum with Joseph T. Breen, vice-president of the Motion Picture Association of America and administrator of the production code which governs the manufacture of all entertainment films in this country.

Addressing approximately 200 executives of the television industry at the Hotel Roosevelt, Stribel said that the National Association of Broadcasters has engaged in forming a committee to study means of setting up "some kind of television code."

"The time is coming," he said, "when we will have to adopt basic regulations or a code for our guidance."

He warned that unless such regulations were set up, television broadcasters could expect interference from governmental bodies.

"And as soon as we get censorship from the city, state, or government, we cease to be a free medium," he added.

Stribel told reporters later that WOR-TV was enforcing the "municipal applications of the motion picture code" to programs on that station. He said that the NAB committee will undoubtedly study the motion picture code for possible application of its provisions to television.

Breen said it would be "an understandable presumption on my part to suggest what you should do."

He told of difficulties encountered when the motion picture code was first applied twenty years ago, but pointed out that self-regulation by the industry has increased the activities of seven state censorship boards and at least 40 municipal censorship boards. He said it has also resulted in eliminating demand for national legislation.

"In the old days," he said, "a picture was subject to the censorship of state and city boards. Sometimes it was manhandled and kicked around to the point where it was not usable. And all the trouble happened for free."



BERGMAN

"We are getting our ears beaten down by this terrible tragedy of Ingrid Bergman and Rossellini," said Breen. "We saw the picture and said it did not exceed the code. If it was a mistake to make the picture, that was none of our business. We concerned ourselves with the code."

Wallace to Speak

Henry Wallace will deliver an address titled "How to Strengthen the United Nations," tomorrow from 6:15 to 6:30 p.m. over WNBC. ... John Penn (of, Deputy Under Secretary of State, will evaluate

the effect of Sen. McCarthy's charges against the INDEXED on "Washington Report," tonight, 7:30 p.m. over WFDR (FM-104.3).

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Big Gen. David Sarnoff, RCA board chairman, will be honored by the Joint Defense Appeal for their contributions "to better understanding among Americans," on video's "Today With Mrs. Roosevelt," Sunday at 4 p.m. over WNBT.

Arturo Toscanini and the NBC Symphony Orchestra brought the house down in Richmond, Va., Wednesday night when they played "Dixie" as the final encore in their concert. The audience, not know-

ing what was coming, listened with quiet appreciation for the first few bars. Then, as they realized what was being played, the audience of 5,000 rose, then sang and beat time with their hands and feet as the orchestra hits were turned up.

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S. J. [Signature]

1100-340922-A

JUL 5 1950

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J. [Signature]
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page 16
THE DAILY COMPASS
4-21-50

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Action-Era Here, Mrs. F.D.R. Says

Widow Dedicates Roosevelt College

The atomic bomb may lead the world to definite decisions and actions, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told an overflow audience of students yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of Roosevelt College at 231 S. Wells st.

"If you really face the fact that human beings have the knowledge to destroy civilization, I think it may give us an impetus we need to decide that we no longer can say 'if we will do something' but rather 'this is what we are going to do,'" Mrs. Roosevelt said.

College Dedicated

The widow of the late President addressed the students a few hours before the formally dedicated Roosevelt College, named for her husband, at a dinner at the Stevens Hotel.

She was given an ovation as she arrived at the Jackson blvd. entrance to the college, preceded by an automobile containing five plainclothesmen.

Students Greeted

She shook hands with all students in the front row of the assembly room as she went to the speaker's platform to be introduced by Dr. Edward J. Sparling, president of the college.

Mrs. Roosevelt congratulated the college because of its non-discriminatory attitude.

Example Inspires Hope

"You have set the pattern," she said, "and if it is followed across the country I think it will bring hope to a great many countries in the world that it is possible for all to live in peace."

Mrs. Roosevelt told the students that unless they planned for a better life, and prepared themselves for it along great lines, she did not believe they would achieve it.

"You must have a dream and work for it," she said.

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11-17-43

**A-BOMB SECRET
WILL BE FORCED
OUT: MRS. F. D. R.**

The United States will be forced to share the secrets of the atomic bomb with the other nations of the world in the future but at present should guard the details of its destructive mechanism, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said in Chicago yesterday.

The late President's wife, dressed in mourning, held a press conference in Roosevelt college, 231 S. Wells st. Later in the evening she dedicated the college, the only memorial in the field of education to Franklin D. Roosevelt, at a banquet in the Stevens hotel.

After giving her views on the atomic bomb, Mrs. Roosevelt maintained that compulsory military training will be necessary for the next two years in order to police the conquered nations. She added that any plan concerning military training must be open to readjustment as the world changes.

Before two assemblies in the college, Mrs. Roosevelt commended the work of the school and stated that it set a pattern for this nation and for the world to follow. The school has an enrollment of students descended from 50 foreign nations, who range in age from 16 to 60 years.

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CHICAGO

11-17-45

Women's Rally In Rome Hears Russia Praised

Pro-Soviet Congress Told
U.S., French and British
Imperialists Seek War

By Barrett McGurn

From the World Tribune Bureau
ROME, May 17.—Delegates to a world convention here of anti-Fascist and pro-Soviet women indicated today that they have been embarrassed seriously by activities of Catholic and Right-wing Socialist women in the United States and western Europe, and by the International Women's Council which met last September in Philadelphia.

The aim of the organization which is meeting here, the "Democratic Women's International Federation," is to fight "American, British and French imperialists and warmongers" and to achieve peace. Both Russian and American delegates attacked the United States foreign policy furiously today as they reviewed their organization's world activities and planned its future. The federation claims to represent 90,000,000 women in fifty-one nations.

Mrs. Popova, Soviet representative in the federation, told the delegates today that they must concentrate on winning women away from Catholic and Right-wing Socialist leaders and from the International Women's Council. She said they must launch "irrepressible" activity through newspapers, radio programs and public meetings to convince the women of the world who are the true friends and who are the foes of peace.

Mrs. Popova, a gray, square-shouldered middle-aged woman, said Soviet Russia has proved its love of peace by the many treaties of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance it has signed recently with neighbor nations "to prevent a repetition of imperialism against the part of Germany by its possible allies."

The United States, Britain "and the western world have to know the year-old United Nations resolution against war-mongering," Mrs. Popova said. She mentioned from Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, France, the Communist "USSR" and of China, Viet Nam and the United States.

American imperialists, Mrs. Popova said, are "directing the Fascist detachments in Greece which are shooting the peaceful population," are "writing shells and bombs in Arab countries," are organizing groups of adventures and bandits in Pakistan to attack Kashmir, Kashmir are "driving foreign territory in Greenland and proclaiming it as their own and building military bases on it," and in Latin America "are striving to place representatives of the American stock exchanges and the general staff in leading positions which enable them to direct the life of those countries."

Mrs. Popova indicated that

Catholic groups have been successful in keeping many women from joining the federation by "treating them with the tortures of Hell" and "treating them with the danger of the destruction of Christian civilization." She placed the words "Christian civilization" inside quotation marks in her prepared copy. She advised the federation to "express the religious feelings" of the Catholic women and to attempt to convince them they are being used as the tools of reactionaries.

The chief American delegate is Mrs. Marie Draper, of New York, mother of Paul Draper, top editor and chairman of the women's section of the American National Committee for American Soviet friendship.

Mrs. Draper said that the recent report of Russian submarines in Japanese waters was an "invention" of the United States Navy, and that the American people are being given a dose of anti-Soviet propaganda worse than that against Germany before the second World War.

She said that one of the recent conventions to "the camp of war and anti-Sovietism" was that of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, she listed Wallace Lippman, Elliott and James Roosevelt, Max Carey, John Dickinson and Mary McLeod-Bethune as others who have been so captured.

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N.Y. World Telegram

DATED MAY 18 1949

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MRS. FDR HEADS GREEK RELIEF

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT has agreed to serve as honorary chairman of the American Relief for Greek Democracy, chairman Robert St. John announced yesterday. One hundred committees are being organized to get food and clothing shipments to the Greek democrats.

MAYOR WILLIAM O'DWYER's protest on the Kielec pogrom have been recorded by the World Jewish Congress and will be re-broadcast in Palestine through cooperation of the Polish government.

INDONESIAN - AMERICANS, who served with the U. S. Army, held a banquet Saturday night at the Hotel Et. George in Brooklyn,

commemorating the first anniversary of the Indonesian Republic and protesting continued American aid to the Anglo-Dutch invaders. Among the speakers were Peter Simaptupang, head of the Indonesian War Veterans; David Shilka of the N.M.U. Louis Jeffers of the United Negro and Allied Veterans; and secretary Milton Wolfe of the Action Committee to Free Spain.

AMBASSADOR to Belgrade, Richard C. Patterson, declared yesterday that Yugoslav fighter planes which forced down a U. S. military transport on Aug. 9 had fired bullets at the plane. One passenger, a Turk, was wounded. Flyers are being held under strict guard in Ljubljana but are well

treated, Patterson said. Yugoslavia takes a serious view of repeated U. S. violations of its air sovereignty.

CANADA'S Premier Mackenzie King, attending the peace party, led a Canadian delegation yesterday in a solemn ceremony at Dieppe, scene of the August, 1942 raid. More than 80 percent of the predominantly Canadian assault forces were lost in that expedition.

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture reported yesterday Europe's 1946 wheat crop would be larger than last year's but still below the prewar average. Europe will continue to depend on the U. S. and other wheat producers in 1947, the report said.

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87 SEP 10 1946

This is a clipping from
page 2 of the
DAILY WORKER

Date 8-19-46

Clipped at the Seat of
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52 SEP 20 1946

Conference Of Progressives

ON JANUARY 4 a group of progressives will meet here in Washington in an effort to shape a program on which it is hoped eventually that millions of Americans can agree. In many ways this meeting is likely to have an importance beyond the treatment it will receive in the news.

In the first place, the effort is not to make headlines. The day-long meeting will be off the record, with the conclusions announced to the press at the end of the session.

One reason why this meeting has special significance is that perhaps for the first time for such a gathering a deliberate and careful effort has been made to exclude Communists. It is being held under the auspices of the Union for Democratic Action, of which Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, professor of applied Christianity at Union Theological Seminary, is the head.

Dr. Niebuhr, a forceful and militant progressive, has persistently resisted the attempts of Communists and fellow travelers to make every democratic movement merely another part of the tail on the Communist kite. More often than not, the Communists have succeeded by their ruthless tactics merely to disrupt the organizations they attempt to take over.

WHILE THEY will attend as individuals rather than as representatives of their organizations, several of the labor leaders who will participate are those who have long worked to rid the unions of Communist fellow-traveler intrigue. They have seen the disastrous effect of this intriguing that has helped to divide the labor movement and to make individual unions serve the end of Russian foreign policy rather than true trade unionism. Among the union officials who will participate are Allan Haywood, George Balderson and James B. Carey of the CIO, and David Dubinsky and Rorik Rabinson of the AFL.

One of the prominent participants will be Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt has had her own searing experiences with the Communists. But these experiences have only strengthened her belief in a progressive movement for the fundamental human freedoms. Out of deep conviction, this remarkable woman stood up to the Russian



Childs

delegates at the recent United Nations sessions in defense of the rights of displaced persons. Again and again with moving eloquence she defended those rights.

Among the office-holders and former office-holders who will attend is Minneapolis Mayor Hubert Humphrey. Still in his thirties, Mr. Humphrey has won a wide reputation for his leadership of Progressive forces in Minnesota.

Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas will be present, along with two defeated progressives, J. P. Morgan of California and Mrs. Chase G. Woodhouse of Connecticut. One of the few officials in the Truman Administration invited to participate is Undersecretary of Interior Oscar Chapman, who has repeatedly expressed belief in the Democratic ideal.

Besides these well-known figures, there will be others not ordinarily associated with political movements. Bishop William Skidgel of the Episcopal Church in Missouri will come from St. Louis to take part to the meeting. So will Edward Murrow of the Columbia Broadcasting System and Harry Schacter, Louisville, Ky., department store director.

THE COMMON denominator will be the desire to unite on a progressive program that can gain the widest possible support throughout the country. This program will cover social reform, race relations and all the vexatious problems bound to arise in coming years.

A declaration of common purpose will be particularly important in the light of the witch hunting and Red baiting that Congress may indulge in. If the Republicans are to rid the Senate of the Rankin-Ernie Adamson mentality to prevail, then everyone who ever has worked for a progressive cause will be smug with the Red label.

That is one reason why the sponsors of the coming meeting are so careful to keep out those with Communist affiliations. They want it to be unmistakably clear that this is a progressive democratic group with no concealed motives. It is interesting that the Communist left should show sufficient resentment to try to persuade some of the participants not to attend.

The January 4 meeting may not shake the world. But the conscientious men and women who sit down together hope to agree on a platform that will correspond to the desires and aspirations of millions of Americans.

This clipping is from
Page 11 of the Washin
Post 30 December 19

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1946

Lerner's Face It

MRS. ROOSEVELT DISAGREES

by Max Gordon

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT WAS the top liberal figure at the conference that organized the Americans for Democratic Action in Washington over the Jan. 4 weekend.

But when it was all over she did not become a member of the outfit's organizing committee.

A lot of secrecy surrounded the conference, which was "off-the-record," and my picture of it is somewhat blurred. But Mrs. Roosevelt's World-Telegram column last Saturday suggests all was not peace and harmony, and may be the clue as to why she turned down the organizing committee's offer.

In her column, the former first lady challenges a speech made at the conference by Louis Fischer, one of Social-Democrat David Dubinsky's inner circle, in which Fischer said that fascism and communism are identical, and that when you fight fascism you also fight communism.

In her column, the former first lady challenges a speech made at the conference by Louis Fischer, one of Social-Democrat David Dubinsky's inner circle, in which Fischer said that fascism and communism are identical, and that when you fight fascism you also fight communism.

MRS. ROOSEVELT quite properly infers that the speech means that Louis Fischer does not believe the Soviet Union and the United States can live at peace with each other and respect each other's independence.

She is against him on that and, in fact, rejects the whole idea behind the ADA, as expressed in its statement of purpose. The ADA classes communism with fascism and claims both have to be fought equally.

Here is the key paragraph in Mrs. Roosevelt's column, and it is a mighty important one, too:



"We who believe that, so far, democracy is the best form of self-government nevertheless recognize that it is not static and changes must come. I think we can see the possibilities of improved cooperation between the communism of the left and the democracy of the center, but there can be no cooperation at any point, at any time, between democracy and the fascism of the right."

MRS. ROOSEVELT writes that she read Lerner's editorial on the subject "with interest," but comments directly only on the part in which Lerner says there is a world of difference between communism and fascism.

I disagree intensely with some things Mrs. Roosevelt says in that column, as, for instance, when she insists that are many similarities between "the two totalitarian systems."

She also sees great differences, maintains she is not convinced she knows what those differences are, and then proceeds to list a couple of pretty important ones.

I think she is seriously mistaken when she sees "many similarities" between communism and fascism and we will have to argue further with her on that.

But the point is that people can be mistaken on that issue, can continue to argue it out, and can still cooperate right now in a single progressive movement which will fight the blazes to block those who are trying to drag us into a war, to smash up the unions, to wreck the programs of the New Deal, and to get set for the destruction of democracy altogether.

Considering what we are up against in the country today, this cooperation is not only something we CAN bring about, but MUST if we are to get anywhere.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S conference with Louis Fischer for his point of view, points to the heart of the unnatural alliance between Social Democrats and liberals within the Americans for Democratic Action.

The great majority of the liberals believe that world cooperation for peace is necessary and possible. They want to work for it against the American species of Churchill.

But not so the Social Democrats.

I am reminded, for instance, of Dubinsky's notorious statement at the height of the war in early 1943, when at a Workmen's Circle convention he publicly declared that Nathan Chavin, Workmen's Circle president, spoke also for him when Chavin said:

"The last shot has not been fired. It will be fired from free America—and from that shot, the Stalin regime, too, will be shot to pieces."

Does Dubinsky think that way today? Read the resolutions of the AFL convention, where he masterminded foreign policy, and the New Leader, weekly organ of his Social Democrats!

Yet Dubinsky and several of his close political pals are members of the ADA organizing committee, along with some earnest liberals.

This is a clipping from
Page 7 of the
DAILY WORKER

Date 1-15-47
Clipped at the Seat of
Government 100-34896

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87 JAN 16



I. F. STONE:

The ADA—Third Force Or Truman Stooze?

First of a Series

Washington, Apr. 2 — The cold war is the Great Divide of American left-of-center politics. The place to begin an examination of the convention held here this weekend by Americans for Democratic Action is with the position it took on foreign policy.

For the question of foreign policy is the fundamental difference between those ex-New Dealers who followed Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt into the ADA and those who followed Henry A. Wallace into the Progressive Party.

The ADA would like to be a progressive tall strong enough to wag the Democratic dog. Those who would like to determine which ways which may find it instructive to study several documents which figured at the convention.

These documents all dealt with the task of amending and bringing up to date the statement of principles adopted last year. One document gave the amendments on foreign policy put forward by the Washington, D. C. chapter of the ADA, the best informed chapter in the organization.

Another document provided the text of the amendments drafted at the direction of the National Board, but not reviewed by the National Board or Executive Committee.

This was the work of the ADA headquarters staff, which is more alert than the leadership.

A third document was the "proposed foreign policy program" as drafted by the Foreign Policy Commission and submitted to the floor.

A study of these documents shows a constant watering down of critical viewpoint to attain conformity with the Truman Administration's point of view. The rejected amendments are the buried bones from which the political paleontologist can reconstruct the inner life of the ADA.

None of these rejected amendments embodied views which do not command wide support abroad among non-Communist and anti-Communist Parties in Western Europe and the non-Soviet colonial world. To study the amendments which were shelved is to see that the ADA is being pulled by the Cold War into positions which are to the right of similar "Third Force" groups in Europe and Asia.

Let us begin with the Marshall Plan. A rejected amendment by the Washington chapter said "the extension of East-West trade in Europe essential to the success of the ERP and to the stabilization of the economy. It should, therefore, be encouraged, subject to requirements of military security."

The first sentence merely stated one of the fundamental assumptions which supported the original Marshall Plan. The second sentence allowed ample leeway for cold war embargoes on war materials. It would not, however, support a licensing system like the one now being used to wage economic warfare against Eastern Europe—at the cost of hampering recovery in Western Europe.

The amendment would, I believe, command a majority vote not only in the non-Communist West European left but on the West European right. It never got through to the floor at the ADA.

In the amendments drafted by the staff on ERP there is the sentence: "We condemn those who would use the ERP as a means of preventing necessary social change." The sentence before this and the sentence after it were left intact by the draft which emerged from the Foreign Policy Commission. But that sentence was left out.

I do not think I exaggerate when I say the omitted sentence embodies something the non-Communist pro-Marshall Plan West European left-of-center—including a section of the Catholic center parties in France and Italy—have been desperately trying to tell their American friends for months.

Point 4

The same drift in response to the same kind of Trumanite conformist pressure is visible when we turn from the Marshall Plan, which concerns Western Europe, to Point 4, which concerns the colonial world.

The amendments drafted by the staff said: "We believe that the present plans rely too heavily upon inducing a flow of private capital through a scheme of preferential arrangements for American investors."

Careful scrutiny of investment guarantees was asked to make sure they do not "involve improper interference" with internal affairs.

The Washington chapter voted to take the convention to strength-

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New York Daily Compass
Monday April 3, 1956
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in this draft to make sure that the Americans do not "encourage" the capital invested abroad its appropriate share of risks and taxes" and do not involve interference "with the development of the liberties of their peoples."

Most important of all was the Washington chapter's proposal to make available "public financing on an adequate scale to carry out sound well-conceived development programs" instead of relying on guaranteed private investments, and that this public financing be done "as far as possible through international agencies in order to avoid both the charge and the fact of imperialism."

None of these amendments, either the staff's or the Washington chapter's got past the Foreign Policy Commission.

The discarded amendments express views strongly put forward at the United Nations and in Washington by representatives of the non-Communist colonial world. They go to the heart of the measures necessary to make development of these areas possible without loss of independence either to Washington or Moscow.

They are genuine "third force" proposals.

Germany

The same tendency to trim the ADA's sails to the Administration's may be seen at work in dealing with Germany, where Amendments which reflect the views of German Social Democracy were rejected.

One such amendment, from the Washington chapter, would have condemned the return of Nazis to "key political and economic positions" and the failure to "take effective steps against the reactivation of international cartels, or against the revival of Nazi doctrine."

An equally important, by the staff, would have had the ADA condemn the policy by which Military Government, catering to a minority of European reactionaries, has sought to bring an uneasy "free enterprise" to Germany at the cost of alienating democratic groups all over Europe.

This also never got past the Foreign Policy Commission.

Spain

Even on so deeply felt an issue as Spain, the Foreign Policy Commission took out of the draft prepared by the staff the sentence which would have put the ADA on record as protesting "American support for the return of the U.N. ambassadors to Madrid" and added a clever clause which would have excused the return of the

American ambassador.

This clause endorsing "whatever diplomatic arrangements" may be necessary "to maintain contact with the people of Spain" was taken out by a motion from the floor. It is as if the blue pencil of the State Dept. operated behind the scenes of the convention.

Palestine

A sick hidden hand also was evident in the references to Israel. The Washington chapter proposed to deplore "the continued arming of the Arab states by Great Britain as a threat to the peace of the Near East."

This proposal was shelved inside the Foreign Policy Commission. Its draft called instead for "U.N. control of competitive arms smuggling in the Near East." This would have hit the Jews but not the Arabs, since the latter do not need to smuggle. The Arabs get their arms openly from Britain, which can in turn replace them from the Atlantic Pact military assistance program.

All that was accomplished from the floor was to change the word "smuggling" to "shipping." That wee tremor was the best the ADA all could do.

TOMORROW: The ADA and the H-bomb.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen

'Liberals' Unite for '48 at \$10-Per Plate

By DR. RUTH ALEXANDER

At the witching hour of 7 on Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Commodore in New York City, the Americans for Democratic Action are staging a "Rally for Liberals" at ten dollars per plate.

Naturally, ten dollars is too much for a plate dinner, so some classy speeches will be thrown in for good measure. They will be by the Right Hon. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Hon. Benjamin Cohen, the Hon. Chester Bowles, etc., and more of same.

Curiously enough, the chairman of the affair is Junior—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., that is.

Still more curiously, the title of the dinner—yes, gentle reader, this dinner has a title as well as victuals—is UNITE FOR '48.

Americans for Democratic Action first came to my attention through an article in The New York Times Magazine of July 27, although they were organized last January. The author of this 20-point creed for Liberals (and the chairman of Americans for Democratic Action) was Mr. Wilson W. Wyatt, national housing administrator under Franklin D. Roosevelt, Sr.

Mr. Wyatt explained, in a lengthy article, plans for a platform on which, he believes, Liberals in our times must stand. (He might better have got together some planks for housea in which veterans of our time could live.)

Be that as it may, Mr. Wyatt proclaims the

creed of "Americans for Democratic Action" to lie in "accepting the premise that government must assume responsibility for regulating wide areas of our economic life."

That, my friends, is Socialism.

Some folks call it a planned economy and, sure enough, Mr. Wyatt is in favor of planning. Where has he been all his life that he doesn't know that "the USSR offers the one and only example of really comprehensive planning in time of peace the world has ever seen." Surely Americans for Democratic Action do not want a society here which resembles even remotely the society of Communist Russia. Or do they?

And another thing, how come they throw mud at Congress—the greatest instrument for genuine constitutional democratic action in America? Take a gander at plank No. 8 in Chairman Wyatt's creed for Liberals—

"The reckless and indiscriminate assaults committed by the House un-American Activities Committee have created resentment and martyrdom... The loose standards and inadequate safeguards set forth in the 'loyalty order' for Government employees and the Rees Bill represent an ominous retreat."

Now, Mr. Wyatt, do you think that's nice to accuse your Congress of "reckless and indiscriminate assaults?" Against whom? "Inadequate safeguards." For whom? "Ominous retreat." From what?

Tell us more, because the more I think of it the more I wish you all had upped the price per plate to include a tourist ticket to the planned paradise on the Volga.



Dr. Alexander

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THE DAILY MIRROR (NYC)

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HERALD EXPRESS

January 11, 1946

Communists Dr. Gilbert Assails Radical Educators

"A Bolshevik warfare on decency and the American constitutional system of government is engaging many church leaders and educators," Dr. Dan Gilbert, director of the Christian Press Bureau, said here today.

Dr. Gilbert, of Washington, D. C., addressed the American Council of Christian Churches in the Church of the Open Door last night, asserting:

"I see that U. C. L. A. has some new Reds out there in Westwood, teaching their ungodly doctrines to our youth."

"And remember, it wasn't so very long ago that some church leaders, and leaders of the Communist Party got together with Eleanor Roosevelt and formed the Planned Parenthood Federation."

Dr. Gilbert pointed out that this organization said no family should have more than two children, unless earning more than \$3,000 a year, and he said more than six. He added that "According to the 'Family' Brothers' 'plan' was the eleven child 'in' the family."

would have been born, but...

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

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Injunction Asked Against CAA

Segregation Ban at Airport To Face Court Test Monday

By Murray Marder
Post Reporter

A showdown on the Civil Aeronautics Administration's order banning segregation at National Airport will begin Monday in the United States District Court at Alexandria.

"Airport Terminal Services, Inc., which operates food commissions at the airport and has challenged legality of the CAA segregation ban, yesterday requested a Federal injunction to prevent CAA from enforcing its order.

Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan at 3 p. m. yesterday signed an order which directs CAA Administrator D. W. Renshaw and George H. Mumrickhouse, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, to appear in Alexandria court at 10 a. m. Monday and "show cause" why such a preliminary injunction should not be issued.

Frederick J. Ball, vice president and general counsel of ATS, said Judge Bryan's action assures ATS "a hearing on the issues, even if Judge Bryan decides not to issue the preliminary injunction we ask."

Ball issued the segregation order on Monday. It prohibits segregation or discrimination on grounds of race, creed or color for any of the airport facilities.

ATS operates all the food-dispensing facilities at National Airport. There are separate eating places for whites and Negroes.

Ball said the reason for including Mumrickhouse in the "show cause" action is that "he is the one who would have to enforce the order, acting for the Justice Department."

In issuing the order, Renshaw stated that while it was previously believed that Virginia's segregation laws applied to the airport, and congressional legislation would be required to alter this situation, "... the Department of Justice has advised that the administrator has ample statutory authority to issue this regulation without new legislation."

In a five-page legal discussion of this action by CAA, Ball said the effect of the order would be to force ATS to violate both the Federal Criminal Code and Virginia's segregation statutes.

Basis for this contention, said ATS, is that the criminal code makes applicable to areas such as National Airport the offense

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

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Service Refused Terminal at Airport...



DOWN PROTEST—Dr. Edgar G. Brown and his son, Frederick, who were refused service yesterday in the airport coffee shop, conduct

their "all-day sit-down" at the food bar. A showdown on the CAA's order banning segregation at the terminal is expected Monday.

REPORT—From Page 1

Court Test Set on Segregation

ted by the State in which a place is located, even though the establishment itself is owned by a Federal agency. The plaintiff states to this court, "Ball's complaint, 'that in its location it would be violating its contract with the Government if it did not segregate races...'

Meanwhile, ATS yesterday maintained its "status quo" policy at the airport, as two Negro "sit-downers" waited in the coffee shop at the airport for service which was not forthcoming.

CAA was gathering reports on violation of its segregation ban, and turning them over to the Justice Department for action.

Dr. Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, said he arrived at the airport yesterday morning with his son Frederick to pick up plane tickets for a trip to New York. They stopped at the coffee shop to eat, and when they were refused service there "despite the A. order, we decided to conduct an all-day sit-down," said

Brown said he sent a telegram to President Truman urging him "to speed the machinery of civil rights" to enforce the CAA order.

Between now and Sunday, said Brown, there will be a large group of ministers arriving by air for a national prayer service sponsored by the council, "and we don't want them to find this outrageous situation still uncorrected."

Airport Administrator Bennett H. Griffin asked Brown to draw up an affidavit stating the circumstances of his failure to obtain service at the coffee shop.

Similar reports for failure to serve six Negroes at the Terminal's Terrace Dining Room on Monday have been sent to CAA, and officials there said the reports will be submitted to the Justice Department to determine if they show a basis for action against ATS.

In addition to the terrace room and coffee shop, airport facilities operated by ATS include two cafeterias in the main building, one of them for Negroes; a snack bar at the main terminal and another at Military Transport Service terminal, and a cafeteria near the south hangar which has a separate room for Negroes.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in her regular newspaper column, yesterday commented on the situation:

"It is indeed a relief to find that the Civil Administration Commission has had the courage to ban racial segregation at the Washington National Airport. This is a substantial step forward in the fight that must be waged to bring our National Capital into line with what must be Government policy."

You young men and women want jobs. You want the right to marry, to have homes. We workers in organized labor want the same things. We both lose if war comes. We have to fight together to preserve peace, to strengthen democracy here at home."

Amalgam Labor Chamber

Frances Williams, A. Y. C. administrative secretary, who was a guest at the White House last year, lashed out at the "Nazi-like" program of forced labor camps, which she said Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt supported.

Greetings from the "Youth of China" were voiced by slender, bespectacled Liu Hsiang-Na of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. He was joined in a Chinese revolutionary song by Jack McMichael, Georgia divinity student who is chairman of the A. Y. C.

Meanwhile, at the Willard Hotel, the opposition National Foundation for American Youth, sponsored by Gene Canney, adopted a program pledging support to the national defense effort and cooperation with Federal agencies in "smoking out" un-American groups.

They called for a "more realistic approach to life and our present problem by revising the educational system to give youth hard training as well as book training." They urged a national health program for students.

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THE WASHINGTON POST
February 10, 1941

Mr. Winterrowd

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MRS. LUCE QUILTS AS DINNER SPONSOR

Withdraws From Anti-Fascist Committee With Rebuke for 'American Communists'

LINKS THEM TO U.S. 'NAZIS'

Sends Resignation to Louis Bromfield, Who Sought Her Aid Originally

Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, Republican candidate for Congress in Connecticut, has withdrawn as a sponsor for a dinner to be given at the Hotel Astor next Tuesday for the benefit of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. It was learned yesterday.

"I accepted the invitation to be sponsor at the request of Louis Bromfield, an old and admired friend of mine," Mrs. Luce explained. "I want it clearly understood that I have no more desire to sponsor anything in behalf of the American Communists than in behalf of the American Nazis."

At the offices of the committee it was said that Mr. Bromfield, who is chairman of the dinner

committee, had received the resignation yesterday morning.

The committee is the successor of the American Rescue Ship Mission from which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and others withdrew as sponsors last year. The chairman of the committee is Dr. Edward M. Garsky, who was chairman of the mission. The mission went out of existence after the British Government refused a sailing permit to its rescue ship, the Lovcen, which was to have carried Spanish refugees from French Morocco to Mexico.

The theme of the dinner has been announced as "the century of the common man." Mr. Bromfield will be chairman. The speakers will be Joe Curren, president of the National Maritime Union; Carl Sandburg, Paul Robeson and Jan Struther. The dinner had been arranged as part of the committee's national campaign for funds "to speed the rescue of men and women now in Vichy internment centers who have been granted Mexican visas and to maintain essential relief projects."

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This is a clipping from
page 17 of the
New York Times for
OCT 22 1942
Clipped at the Seat of
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Continued: Federation of United Seamen's Service

Merchant Seamen's Club Opening Today

The opening late this afternoon of the American Theatre Wing Merchant Seamen's Club will be a gala affair with stars of stage, radio, movies, opera and night clubs pitching in with a will to entertain the courageous merchant seamen.

Throughout the evening, those who will do their stint on the new club's miniature stage include: Lawrence Tibbett of the Metropolitan Opera Company, beautiful Lena Horne, the singer from Savoy Plaza; Lili Damita and Conrad Nagel of motion pictures; Joe E. Lewis, the comedian from the Copacabana, Frank Paris and his puppets, Larry Monroe, Carmen Miranda and Beatrice Kaye.

The Club's doors, located at 107 West 43rd Street, will be formally opened at 5:30 P. M. in the presence of dignitaries of State, the Merchant Marines and the Navy.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will formally cut the tape to officially open the new home to the Merchant Marine. A ceremony, dedicating the new Club, to which the heads of all the Maritime unions, including Captain Hugh Mulzac, Negro skipper, have been invited, will begin at 3:30 P. M.

The new Club will be open daily from 5 P. M. until midnight and merchant seamen from all the United Nations will be welcome. Stage celebrities and name bands will put on shows every evening. Hostesses for dancing will be young ladies who are members of the Theatre Wing. Here also the seamen will find a games room, a library, desks for letter-writing and free seats, for the asking, to Broadway plays, movies and sporting events of all kinds.

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File

This is a clipping from page 7 of the Daily Worker for

1-4-45
Clipped at the Seat of Government.



MY E Y No Art Flourishes on Censorship and Repression

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK, Tuesday—I have waited a while before saying anything about the Un-American Activities Committee's current investigation of the Hollywood film industry.

I would not be very much surprised if some writers or actors or stagehands, or what not, were found to have Communist leanings, but I was surprised to find that, at the start of the inquiry, some of the big producers were so chickenhearted about speaking up for the freedom of their industry.

One thing is sure—none of the arts flourishes on censorship and repression. And by this time it should be evident the American public is capable of going its own censoring. Certainly, the Thomas Committee is growing more ludicrous daily. The picture of the officers electing a writer from the witness stand, because he refused to say whether he was a Communist or not is pretty funny, and I think before long we are all going to see how hysterical and foolish we have become.

The film industry is a great industry, with infinite possibilities for good and bad. Its primary purpose is to entertain people. It can do many other things. It can popularize certain ideals, it can make education palatable. But in the long run, the judge who decides whether what it does is good or bad is the man or woman who attend the movies. In a democratic country I do not think the public will tolerate a removal of its right to decide what it thinks of the ideas and performances of those who make the movie industry work.

I HAVE never liked the idea of an Un-American Activities Committee. I have always thought a strong democracy should stand by its fundamental beliefs and that a free citizen should be considered innocent until he is proved guilty.

If he is employed in a Government position where he has access to secret and important papers, then for the sake of security he must undergo some special tests. However, I doubt whether the loyalty test really adds much to our safety, since no Communist would hesitate to sign it and he would be in good standing until he was proved guilty. So it seems to me that we might as well do away with a test which is almost an insult to any loyal American citizen.

What is going on in the Un-American Activities Committee worries me primarily because little people have become frightened and we find ourselves living in the atmosphere of a police state, where people close doors before they state what they think or look over their shoulders apprehensively before they express an opinion.

I HAVE been one of those who have carried the fight for complete freedom of information in the United Nations. And while accepting the fact that some of our press, our radio commentators, our prominent citizens and our movies may at times be blamed legitimately for things they have said and done, still I feel that the fundamental right of freedom of thought and expression is essential. If you curtail what the other fellow says and does, you curtail what you, yourself may say and do.

In our country we must trust the people to hear and see both the good and the bad and to

choose the good. The Un-American Activities Committee seems to me to be better for a police state than for the U. S. A.

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

July 20

[Signature]

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WASHINGTON NEWS
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Catholic Groups Picket as Laski Calls for End of State Sovereignty

Prof. Harold J. Laski, chairman of the British Labor party, making his first public appearance in the United States since 1939, called last night for an end to existing State sovereignty among the nations of the world and also criticized the British Labor Government's present foreign policy.

The British Socialist leader spoke at a dinner meeting at the Hyde Hotel to 2,000 persons who had gathered to discuss the program of the atomic bomb.

Catholic groups objecting to his appearance because, in their opinion, he had insulted the Catholic Church in a speech broadcast from London to a meeting of the Spanish Refugee Appeal at Madison Square Garden some weeks ago, picketed the hotel and also lodged a formal protest with the hotel management, which merely relayed it to the Nation Associates, sponsors of the dinner.

Although there was no organized opposition to Mr. Laski's ap-

pearance, the pickets, including two unidentified priests, said they represented the Holy Name Society and the Catholic War Veterans, among others. The picketing was orderly and the marchers paraded silently, carrying placards that bore a variety of slogans. The picketing started at 6:30 P. M. and two hours later there were twelve persons walking in front of the hotel. A small police detail was on hand.

In addition to Professor Laski, speakers included: Dr. Herbert V. Ewart, Foreign Minister of Australia; Dr. Leo Szilard, one of the scientists who helped develop the atomic bomb; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Leon Henderson, U. S. Food Administrator; and Miss Freda K. Schuman, editor of The Nation, who arranged the three-day forum that culminated in the dinner meeting.

In his speech Professor Laski stressed that the proper use of atomic energy means "planned internationalism, economic, social and political." He maintained that

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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This is a clipping from
page 1 of 5 of the
New York Times for

12-4-45

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LASKI ASKS END OF SOVEREIGNTY

Continued From Page 1

if the countries of the world wished to cooperate successfully in the future to outlaw war, sovereignty as it is known today and the "interests which sovereignty protects" must be eliminated.

"We have come," he said, "to the boundaries of the final dividing line between liberalism and socialism. There is no middle way. Free enterprise and market economy mean war; socialism and planned economy mean peace. All attempts to find a compromise are a Satanic illusion. We must plan our civilization or we must perish."

Professor Laski specifically criticized the existing form of economy in the United States as "the direct road to serfdom." He charged that no nation was fit to be "trusted with the development of atomic energy." But he had words of praise for Russian science and technology, from which, he said, the secret of the bomb obviously was being kept. It was significant, he added, that only in Russia has the business man "ceased to count."

He Blames the "System"

Already, he declared, governments of the world are planning to use atomic energy as a "weapon of death." They are seeking this, he added, because of the system under which we live and because war is the "outcome of the exercise of governments of unlimited sovereignty."

War and power politics will only be abolished when sovereignty is eliminated, Professor Laski asserted, pointing out that the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact failed because the "will" was lacking. The people of the world, he added, have seen the destruction of freedom in country after country because they were unwilling "to pay the price the social process exacts to preserve freedom."

"I am not proud of the British record in the years of appeasement; I have a deep sense of guilt when I see the tragic spectacle of Spain," he continued in direct reference to past and present British

foreign policy. "I do not think the ordinary citizen of Great Britain thought that the war was being fought to return, under any pretext, the Indonesian peoples to the sovereignty of Holland, or to organize the conditions upon which an evil social system shall be imposed in the name of law and order upon the peoples of southeastern Europe."

"And let me add for myself that I accept as the acid test of the bonafides of the Labor Government of Great Britain that it shall not merely declare its desire to see a free and self-governing India, but it shall organize the conditions necessary to the fulfillment of its desire without the dispiriting desire ever to delay and to postpone an outcome so clearly inevitable."

Evatt Heard by Radio

Dr. Evatt, addressing the meeting by radio from Los Angeles, declared that the United Nations Charter, which he helped frame, covered the atomic bomb in its provision giving the Assembly the right to take the initiative with respect to international agreements for armament regulations. He, therefore, took issue with assertions calling for the establishment of a new machinery for world government.

"It is necessary to concentrate on making the existing United Nations a success," he held. "No international crisis can be solved in terms of theoretical forms of government. Nevertheless, the establishment of an agency under the United Nations Organization to

control atomic energy and the necessary elimination of any veto right with respect to the exercise of the powers of this agency, would be an important step in the direction of establishing a rule of justice and law."

Noting the "current tragic events throughout the world," he stressed the need for applying immediately the principles of the San Francisco charter. He also urged an abandonment of power politics; increased assistance of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; the practical application of the trusteeship clauses of the charter; and the resumption of international, cultural and scientific exchanges "which can contribute greatly to international understanding."

He also added his voice to those of the scientists who contend that if the peaceful development of atomic energy is made possible, the old economic conflicts, "the jealously guarded economic rights in power resources—all contributing to the likelihood of war—can be made things of the past."

Representing the scientists who developed the bomb, Dr. Szilard said essential differences that have arisen in Washington were not political, but were between those who understand and those who do not understand what the atomic bomb means. To bring home to statesmen "the non-terrestrial nature of the phenomenon," he proposed that an atomic bomb explosion be held for the benefit of the members of Congress, the President and other interested citizens.

ATTENDING ATOMIC DINNER LAST NIGHT



Leon Berenson (left), Prof. Harold J. Leask (center) and country
William, at the Hotel Astor.

The New York Times